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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXV NO. 82 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Peer, Peace-Maker Or Governor?

INDIAN CRISIS IN LORDS

Why Have Congress Leaders Refused To Accept Office?

LONDON, April 7.

A debate on the Indian situation is possible in the House of Lords to-morrow when Lord Lothian will ask for information regarding circumstances in which the Leaders of the Congress refused to accept office.

The question is framed in a form permitting Lord Lothian to make a speech and allowing general debate if other Lords desire to speak.

The only possibility of a debate in the House of Commons would be provided by the Speaker's acceptance of the Opposition motion for an emergency debate showing they be dissatisfied with Mr. Butler's statement.—Reuter

OPPOSITION LEADER'S SALARY

LONDON, April 7.

The Parliamentary Labour Party has agreed in principle that the leader of the Opposition should accept a salary under the Ministers' Salary Bill and that the constitutional position in the State be recognised, but did not commit themselves to the amount of remuneration to be paid.—Reuter.

BLAZE IN SEWRI GODOWN

In a conflagration which lasted for nearly half an hour in a cotton Godown at Sewree on Wednesday night, cotton bales of the value of about Rs. 30,000 were burnt and damaged, belonging to Messrs. Volkart Bros. of Bombay.

The cotton bales in the Godown were covered by insurance.

At about 7-20 p.m. the watchman at the Cotton Green, Sewree, noticed a fire in Godown No. J135 and summoned the Fire Brigades. Five Fire Engines responded to the call and when they arrived they were confronted with a huge conflagration which fanned by the breeze, was consuming the cotton bales rapidly. The hoses were brought into play and it took over 30 minutes to bring the fire under control.

The cause of the fire is not known.

POSTAL PEON'S DEATH MYSTERY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mystery, surrounds the cause of death of a Postal delivery peon who while walking along Kalbadevi Road, collapsed and dropped on the road on Wednesday afternoon. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where although he was treated; he died at night. The cause of death is not known.

It appears the peon Atmaram Balaji was fasting on Wednesday but was attending to his normal duties. While walking along Kalbadevi Road, he showed signs of distress but before anyone could come to his aid, collapsed on the ground. He was picked up and removed to the Hospital but the symptoms of his malady was peculiar and before it was diagonised the man died.

An inquest will be held by the City Coroner to-morrow.

CONGRESS WORKER ARRESTED

LAHORE, April 7.

Under the orders of the District Magistrate at Mardan, the N.-W. F. P. police have arrested Inder Sain, ex-Secretary of the Rawalpindi Congress Committee at Pindi.

The charge is under section 124-A, in connection with a speech delivered by Inder Sain during the Congress election campaign. Inder Sain has been taken to Mardan.—

Federation In Session

No Resolution On Ministerial Crisis

TERMS FOR INDO-BRITISH TRADE AGREEMENT

Sir P. Thakurdas Condemns 'Italian Zulum' Against Indians In Ethiopia

The tenth annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce on the first day of its session in New Delhi dealt with quite a crop of problems facing the business community of India.

To a question by Mr. Pandit whether the House would be given an opportunity to discuss the momentous issue of the constitutional crisis in the provinces, the President said that the Executive Committee had already issued a statement, and they did not propose to bring forward any resolution on the subject.

The Income-Tax Enquiry Committee report figured in the agenda, and Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai moved a resolution urging the thorough overhauling of the administrative machinery of the Income-Tax Department.

Indo-British Trade Parleys

Interest centred round the Indo-British trade parleys, and Mr. G. L. Mehta in his resolution set forth minimum terms, which any new agreement with Britain should fulfil to make it acceptable to India.

Plight Of Zanzibar Indians

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas in moving his resolution on the plight of Indians in Zanzibar, referred to the 'Italian Government's zulum' in Ethiopia as evidenced by the compulsory closure of the Mohammedali stores.

"If this had happened to a businessman belonging to an Independent country, the matter might have been looked upon as a very nearly verging on war. But India was not independent and they had to be content with protests and reasoning". He concluded.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI, April 7.

The tenth annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry commenced this morning with a fairly large attendance. Besides the delegates, there were several Indian and European members of the Central Legislature, among distinguished visitors being Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Bulabhai Desai, Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, Mr. L. C. Buss, Mr. Ramsay Scott, Mr. Gangasingh, Rao Bahadur Govindchari, and Mr. Chapman Mortimer.

A beautifully printed souvenir on the completion of ten years of the federation's life containing photographs of ex-presidents and message from Mr. Khaitan, president for the current year, was distributed to the delegates.

KHAITAN'S MESSAGE

Mr. Khaitan in the course of his message, after giving a brief account of the history of the federation says that during the first year of its existence 24 commercial bodies were affiliated to it, while to-day they had on its roll 57 provincial chambers of trade associations and industrial organisations, entitling the federation to voice with confidence the views of the entire Indian commercial community. It had been instrumental in waking the Government of India to the realities of a number of economic problems which affected adversely Indian interests. It had been instrumental in shaking the commercial community from its apparent lukewarmness and lethargy, and in creating in them a greater consciousness of the responsibilities which the vested interests in the country have towards its well-being. Had it not been for a central organisation like the federation with its mission during the last ten years, of harmonising provincial interests in the greater interests of India, of cementing the feeling of nationalism and unity amongst its member bodies representing varied interests all over the country, the position of the Indian commercial community would have been difficult with disintegrating forces at play.

Mr. Khaitan concludes:—"Everyone of you, I am sure, will recall with pride the absence of any occasion on which it was not impossible for the federation to represent the Indian commercial community with one voice, and I must give all member bodies of the federation ther due share of credit for adjusting their differences of opinion and view—if they at all existed on any question—for strengthening the hands of the federation from time to time on all matters of importance affecting the economic well-being of India".

Mr. Khaitan then delivered the presidential address.

No Resolution On Ministerial Crisis

After the presidential address, Mr. Khaitan proposed that the annual report for the year 1936-37 be adopted.

Mr. Sidhwa, (Karachi) referring to the negotiations for the Indo-British trade treaty, asked whether there was a genuine desire on the part of the Government of India or the Government in the United Kingdom to come to a settlement really in the interest of India, or whether having three members of the federation as advisers was only a tactical policy which the British Government was adopting by allowing this inordinate delay in the matter of the negotiations and, ultimately, shelving this question and allowing the 'status quo' to remain.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, one of the advisers, said:—"I must confess that we are unable to give any reply to any question at this stage. I am very sorry for this, but I am sure that the meeting will appreciate the delicacy of the question. I would not be able to reply to any question at this stage. I can only say this much: that if we had felt in any way otherwise, my friends may take it that we would not remain on the committee, wasting our time".

As regards trade with Afghan-

(Continued on page 7 Col. 2)

All Eyes On Sapru

TIPPED FOR BOMBAY TO PILOT THE NEW CONSTITUTION

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, April 7.

Speculation is rife in political circles here whether Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will be offered Governorship of any province.

It is said that the elevation of Mr. Jayakar to Federal Judgeship is a pointer that Sapru too will be offered some very high post, and might even be raised to the peerage.

The joint services of Sapru and Jayakar towards constitution-making are recalled, and it is pointed out that Government cannot possibly pass over Sapru, while honouring Jayakar.

It is rumoured that Sapru might be offered the Governorship of Bombay to pilot the new Constitution, where his example as an Indian Constitutional Governor might prove infectious.

Private advices received here from England show that the British Government has no intention of conceding the Congress demand for assurances in the near future. On the contrary, justification of its attitude is foreshadowed when Parliament assembles.

GOVERNORSHIP FOR CONSERVATIVE

"The Chronicle" understands that it has been decided that the new Governor of Bombay will be a Conservative.

SUGAR CONFERENCE BUREAU PLANS

LONDON, April 7.

The Sugar Conference Bureau to-day agreed to submit for the Conference's approval the figure of three million one-seventy thousand metric tons for the crop year 1936-37, as recommended by the Statistical Experts Committee, to meet the needs of "free market", namely the needs which are not met by production of colonies enjoying preferential treatment.—Reuter.

Unanimous Agreement Expected In Conference

LONDON, April 6.

The Sugar Conference continued general discussion, speakers comprising Col. T. E. Water, Massey, (Canada,) Doctor Meek (India), Liuchieh (China,) representatives of France, Germany, Belgaum, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Dominica.

According to a communique the speakers generally agreed admitting the expediency of an international arrangement, which would restore balance between production and consumption, but confined themselves to general statements with regard to the solution, which seemed to them possible.

Later attempt would have to be made to arrive at exact method and the figures whereon any international agreement might be based. Delegates, who have hitherto spoken unanimously hoped that agreement would be reached.—Reuter.

STRENGTHENING 'LITTLE ENTENTE'

BELGRADE, April 7.

Dr. Benes received an enthusiastic send-off when he departed on the conclusion of his mission.

It is considered in informed circles that he succeeded in checking the Jugoslav move towards the Italo-German Bloc, and greatly strengthening the position of the Little Entente.—Reuter's Special.

Jayakar Again On The Scene

Urges Sapru To Play Peace Emissary

Move To End Congress-Government Impasse

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, April 7.

It is reported that Mr. Jayakar has telegraphically urged Sir Tej Bahadur to make a peace move in connection with the Congress-Government impasse. It is reported that he has asked Sapru to meet Mahatma Gandhi and the Viceroy and try to bring them together, with a view to conciliation.

Mr. Jayakar is also reported to have urged Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to intercede with Government to make a fresh gesture, so that Congress leaders may be enabled to respond to it.

SAPRU'S REPLY

Replying to Mr. Jayakar telegraphically, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is reported to have expressed that it is inadvisable to make such a move at present, as it will be much misunderstood by the Left Wingers of the Congress particularly, who might consider it as an unwarranted interference on his part in Congress affairs.

EMISSARY AGAIN

Strict secrecy is being maintained regarding the correspondence, but it appears that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will not be unwilling to play the role of a peace-maker once more provided necessary conditions are forthcoming.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru himself is expected to say something about the subject shortly.

JAYAKAR-SAPRU MEDIATION

No Hope Of Materialising At Present

ALLAHABAD, April 7.

With reference to the "Times of India's" suggestion that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar should approach Gandhiji at the present juncture it is learnt from a reliable authority that such a move is not possible now, for want of unanimity in the matter.

Correspondence in this connection is still proceeding.—A. P.

SAPRU OUT TO UNTIE THE KNOT

ALLAHABAD, April 7.

In the course of a talk with a representative of the "United Press," Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru revealed that he will be pursuing the line of action which he suggested in his two statements to the press in connection with the constitutional deadlock that has been created, to unite the knot and, that he might put concrete proposals before the public in the same connection. Sir Tej Bahadur expressed that mere legal arguments would not cut the ice at the present juncture.

It will be remembered that Sir Tej Bahadur suggested that the leaders of Congress Parties in the Legislatures and also some other influential Congress leaders, if necessary, should sit together with His Excellency the Viceroy at a conference and strive to remove the deadlock.

SUBHAS BOSE LAID UP

Strain On Occasion Of Public Reception Tells

CALCUTTA, April 7.

Following yesterday's strain on the occasion of the public reception accorded to him, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose got fever this afternoon which has necessitated his being confined to bed for some days.—A. P.

NERVOUSNESS IN LONDON

America's "No" To Gold Consignments Causes Panic

LONDON, April 7.

Panic spread in financial circles in London and on the continent following the receipt of a report from New York that United States banks have informed their London agents that they will be refusing to accept further consignments of gold on behalf of the United States Treasury or make advances on gold in transit.

Despite American banks in London denying that they have received such a cable, nervousness persisted and led to heavy selling of base metals and other commodities while Internationals and Kaffirs were nominal on the stock exchange owing to the rumour that president Roosevelt will either lower the gold price or else increase the handling price of gold in order to check the flow of metal.

Speculators rushed to sell rubber, cotton, wheat, metals and sugar instead of buying dollars. The situation is now clearer owing to Mr. Dow Jones message from Washington stating that Treasury officials when queried replied that there had been no change or intimation of change of Government's gold buying policy nor had there been change in handling charges. —Reuter.

JAWAHARLAL FREE FROM FEVER

ALLAHABAD, April 7.

Pandit Jawharlal Nehru is now free from fever, but is still weak and his doctors discourage long interviews.—A. P.

BOMBERS BUSY ON FRONTIER

Aerial Attack On Shaktu Valley: Casualties Not Known

BANNU, April 7.

Pursuant to the warning given through the Proclamation on Monday, aeroplanes were seen flying over the Shaktu Valley yesterday throwing bombs on the area declared to be a danger zone and said to be used for the collection and concealment of a hostile lashkar. The loss of life, if any, is not ascertainable as the area is inaccessible.

SNIPERS BUSY.

At the same time, fresh outrages by dacoits have occurred. At 1 p.m. yesterday, dacoits held up a motor lorry at Kot Khwajamohd, three miles this side of Razmak Camp, and kidnapped Atmasingh and Ghansashyan (the drivers), Lorichand, the conductor, and one Hindu passenger bringing the number of Hindus and Sikhs kidnapped to 14.

The lorry was conveying green grass from Bannu to Razmak. Out of 14 persons kidnapped, one has died and his body has been restored by the dacoits on payment of a trifling amount and has now been brought to Bannu.

At 10 o'clock this morning, a lashkar or dacoits fired at another lorry between Mirali and Somwan on the Bannu-Tel Road. Its driver Khemchand, drove on in the face of the dacoits' fire and was injured in the hand by a bullet.

An Afghan passenger, named Pawandah, was killed, and another passenger grievously injured. Six or seven other lorries were similarly held up by hostiles on the same spot. All the drivers and passengers in them were found to be Mahommedans and were allowed to proceed unmolested.

NEW RESTRICTIONS

The Government have forbidden private lorries, taxies, or cars to run on the Bannu-Razmak, Bannu-Tel, and Bannu-Miranshah roads without previous permits. Nobody is allowed to leave Bannu and enter the tribal territory, including the area beyond Kurram Gari about five miles west of Bannu, without permission.—A. P.

CONGRESS SPEAKER FOR ASSAM ASSEMBLY

Basant Kumar Das Defeats Keramat Ali

SHILLONG, April 7.

The Assam Legislative Assembly meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. F. W. Hockenhull, elected Mr. Basant Kumar Das (Congress) speaker with 56 votes; his rival, Khan Bahadur Keramat Ali, obtained 51 votes.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

M. SUHRAWARDY DEAD

CALCUTTA, April 7.

The death has occurred this afternoon of heart failure of Mr. Mahmood Suhrawardy (aged 43) ex-Member of the Council of State for a long time.—A. P.

INDIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE EXECUTIVE

NEW DELHI, April 7.

The following Executive of the Indian National Committee for 1937-38 has been elected:—

President, Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy.

Vice-President, Diwan Bahadur Ratnasabapathi Mudaliar.

Members: Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. G. D. Birla, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbai, Lala Shriram, Mr. Padampat Singhania, Mr. Jamshed Mehta, Mr. Hosainbhoy Lalji, Mr. Manu Subedar, Mr. C. B. Mehta, Mr. M. L. Dhahanuker, Mr. J. C. Setalvad and Sardar Sodhbans.

Treasurer: A. L. Ojha.—A.P.

CHRONICLE ADLETS

Always Have A Strong Pull.

TABULATED ADLETS

Low-Cost Advertisements

INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS under the heading "Automobile", "Bicycles and Motorcycles", "Books and Magazines", "Cameras and Optical Goods," "Dressmaking", "Employment Agencies", "Educational", "Household Furnishings", "Jewellery", "Machinery and Equipment", "Musical Instrument", "Miscellaneous", "Patents", "Radio", "Real Estate", "Situation Vacant", "To Rent", "Travel", "Typewriter", "Wanted Items", etc. are inserted at the rate of ONE ANNA per word and the minimum charge being Re. 1 for 16 words. When special heading is desired Annas four extra will be charged per line.

REDUCTION: Until further notice for all bona-fide tabulated adlets advertisers, the following concession is allowed, provided the total number of insertion required in one week is ordered at a time and cash payment is made with the order:

Once in a week ..... Full rate
Thrice and over in a week...25 per cent

HOW TO REMIT MONEY: All postal orders should be made payable to "The Bombay Chronicle" and crossed. The advertiser should send the Receipt Coupon, with the letter containing Tabulated Adlet advertisement. All money orders should bear the signature of issuing officer and the stamp of issuing office. Crossed cheques are accepted and should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" but insertion of the advertisement will be withheld until cashed. Registered post should be used when currency notes and stamps are sent for payment.

NAME AND ADDRESS: Every bona-fide advertisement should bear the name and address of the advertiser in spite of not being necessary for publication.

HOW TO SEND REPLIES: Replies to advertisements should be addressed carefully as follows: "Advt. Box No....., "The Bombay Chronicle", Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. To prevent mistakes and to avoid misdelivery the Box No. ..... should be written very distinctly and as the specimen shown above.

BOX NO. When Box No. is given to the advertisements of private nature the five words "Box No. ..... "Bombay Chronicle" will be charged for

REDIRECTING REPLIES: For redirecting replies to our Mofussil advertisers no extra charge is made.

LOCAL ADVERTISERS: Can collect replies addressed to their Box No..... by producing Cash Receipt at the "Bombay Chronicle" office during working hours, between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m

RESERVED RIGHTS: The management reserves the right to revise any advertisement or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

UNCLAIMED REPLIES: After 30 days all unclaimed replies will be destroyed.

LOSS IN TRANSIT: "The Chronicle" does not assume any responsibility for replies lost or mislaid in transit.

REPETITION IN "SENTINEL": Tabulated Adlets appearing in "The Chronicle" will be charged at half the price if inserted in the "Sentinel" same day.

To ensure prompt publication of your Tabulated Adlets, cash payment strictly in advance is necessary.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a Tamil Smartha Bridegroom belonging to a good family, educated and in good position to marry a girl of 15, Kausika gotram, has sat for Inter. exam. and is a good musician. Write to Box No. 8036, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT

Salesman to Secure Orders for an every-day household necessity. Bright prospects for really energetic persons. Apply Box No. 2641, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

A European firm of Stock and Share Brokers have a vacancy for an Accountant with previous experience of their class of business. Applicants must possess exceptional qualifications and be well recommended. The position carries a good salary. Reply Box No. 5718, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Salesman on 60-80 and Gujarati Stenographer, Typist on 40 for European firm. Apply Glic, 21, Kirtee, Bldg., Forbes St., Bombay. (8051).

Wanted "B.T." or "S.T.C." male and female Teachers for a high school for English, Sanskrit, Mathematics, etc. Salary upto 100 with prospects. Apply with testimonials Box 8052, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted two energetic young men, must be graduates of Bombay University to do outdoor calling as representatives. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 2656, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for a Mill in Bombay a B.Com. with accounting or a G.D.A. Apply stating terms to Box No. 8038, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for Mofussil Mill Experienced Asstt. Engineer for Night-Shift, having practical knowledge of steam Turbine. Apply with testimonials and lowest salary expected to Box No. 8031, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A whole time Governess and Tutoress to teach all school subjects for a girl in an Indian accomplished family, with prospects for a continental tour with the girl. Boarding and lodging free. Apply till April 15, '37, with photo and copies of testimonials and minimum pay acceptable, etc., to Box No. 8034, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATION WANTED.

Experienced accountant seeks part time English, Gujrati book-keeping work. Will accept any reasonable salary. Write to Box No. 2767, "Bombay Chronicle."

An experienced, energetic and honest teacher and businessman wants employment as a tutor, guardian or travelling agent with a consolidated allowance or pay or correspondent clerk. Apply to Box No. 2680, "Bombay Chronicle."

Competent, energetic and young Parsee gentleman with 13 years of experience as assistant steward in European-Shanghai Club seeks employment anywhere in India. Best references. Will furnish security. Willing to accept reasonable salary. Please write to Box No. 2685, "Bombay Chronicle."

Ex-Service man can work in any capacity—electrician, store-keeper, clerk, yarn testing master, salesman, cashier, etc. Any reasonable salary will be accepted. Excellent references furnished. Please write to Box No. 2727, "Bombay Chronicle".

Lady with very good experience in preparing home made jams and pickles, seeks situation on reasonable salary. Apply to Box No. 2690, "Bombay Chronicle."

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

History Graduate, L.T. in Geography, having experience as High School Teacher for nearly 3 years, also served as clerk for some years, and a journalist of at least 10 years' standing requires a job in any one of the 3 above categories. Apply to Box No. 2688, "Bombay Chronicle".

Extensively travelled Indian gentleman seeks employment as companion or secretary, knows continental countries and India thoroughly well. Please write, stating your offer to Box No. 2740, "Bombay Chronicle".

Experienced Parsee youth, well-conversant with Accounts work, correspondence and general office routine, seeks employment in Bombay or mofussil as accounts clerk. Willing to work out-door if necessary. Excellent testimonials. Will accept any reasonable salary Please write to Box No. 2703. "Bombay Chronicle."

An experienced advocate with 10 years' Secretariat experience seeks suitable employment as Secretary, office assistant, personal secretary to legislative members. Please write to Box No. 2782. "Bombay Chronicle".

Very influential, honest, hard-working former businessman, widely travelled in India, now seeks job of salesman with any reputable business concern or manufacturer either locally or in upcountry. Will accept reasonable salary. Best references. Please write to Box No. 2789, "Bombay Chronicle".

An experienced Graduate (Economics and History) Teacher of Madras is open for service as a teacher, librarian, office assistant, publicity man, or any suitable situation anywhere. Can handle English, History, Geography, Logic, Stenography, etc., to high school through English. Manage an office independently, look after a big library and carry out the profession of a publicity manager. Excellent references furnished Willing to accept living wage Please write to Box No. 2704. "Bombay Chronicle."

TO
ALL THOSE WHO
ARE UNEMPLOYED

"Chronicle" in order to assist all those who are without employment requiring full time or part-time positions, offers to insert an advertisement in the Tabulated adlets columns, FREE OF CHARGE provided the unemployed are married, have been out of job for one full year, and have experience at anyone trade or profession for five continuous years. Only three names will be accepted for free advertisement in any one class of work.

The management reserves the right to revise or refuse any advertisement without assigning any reason for doing so.

Young man with 6 years' experience in business lines seeks situation on reasonable salary. Desire position with any reliable firm or manufacturer as canvasser, representative or commission agent. Apply to Box No. 2764, "Bombay Chronicle".

Competent, energetic young man with good experience in docks' and customs' work seeks employment in any firm or office at reasonable payment. Please write to Box No. 2725, "Bombay Chronicle."

European with good references, seeks a post as Advertising Representative in a Newspaper or as a Canvasser with a Job Press. Well experienced in the Printing trade. Reply to Box No. 2762, "Bombay Chronicle".

A, B.A., B.T., M.R.S.T., (London), Experienced Educationist, Administrative officer, and Secretary, (15 years experience in teaching higher standard, 5 years experience as Secretary and Tutor) wants positions as Headmaster, tutor, secretary or companion, will accept any reasonable salary—Excellent testimonials. Apply to Box No. 2733, "Bombay Chronicle".

Electrical Engineering licentiate with six years' experience in estimating, designing and supervision in railways and in maintenance, construction, meter testing and general superintendence in oil mills seeks immediate employment on any reasonable salary. Please apply to Box No. 2668, "Bombay Chronicle."

Toy manufacturer can prepare any kind of moulded toys, seeks situation. Please write to Box No. 2709, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATION WANTED.

Young Parsee seeks job of clerk. typist or salesman. Well experienced. Will furnish excellent references. A good all-round cricketer too, having played well-known cup matches. Apply Box No. 2774, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediate Post by an expert Newspaper Printer, well trained in London, also good experience in India, Can take charge of large or small Press. Apply to Box No. 2790, "Bombay Chronicle".

Chief Clerk and Accountant with excellent references seeks situation. Has experience of oil business. Served as Manager of sport club. Please write to Box No. 2695 "Bombay Chronicle."

Ayurvedic doctor with twelve years' experience in the profession seeks any position. Prefer to act as family doctor to some influential families in Bombay or work in any charitable institution. Apply to Box No. 2616 "Bombay Chronicle."

To Increase Sales
Use "Chronicle"

Situation wanted by England-returned Agriculture and Forestryman. Good business organising capacity. Write to Box No. 2761. "Bombay Chronicle".

Fourteen years' experienced Inspector of Co-operative Societies, knowing correspondence and accounts works seeks employment. Apply to Box No. 2713. "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To Let at moderate rent from 1-5-37, 1st floor of Kennedy House near Kennedy Bridge, Blocks available. Apply P. Narsilal, Top floor. (8032).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET

To Let—Shops and rooms in Shri Hari Nivas at Gowalia Tank, in Mathuradas Bhuvan at Khetwadi Back Road, in Shri Hari Sadan near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road, and in Shanti Bhuvan, at Barbhai Moholla. Apply to Purshottam Govindjee, 62-63, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23513 (8040)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Rare, Old Indian and Foreign coins, available at moderate prices. List free. Box No. 8047, "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE

To be sold one Talkie Cinema in working good condition with up to date furniture at a good centre. Apply Box No. 8044. "Bombay Chronicle".

LEATHER GOODS

Keys, locks, parts for all trunks, luggage. Seasame lock service. Zipper repair. Reasonable charges. Apply to Box No. 2798. "Bombay Chronicle". Private enterprise.

RADIO

For Sale—Groger Two-Valve Radiogram, very sweet tone, in perfect condition, for Rs. 250 or nearest offer. Apply, Box No. 2784. "Bombay Chronicle".

Pilot D.C. all wave set in first class condition, original price Rs. 450. Will sell for Rs. 275. Reply Box No. 2726. "Bombay Chronicle."

WOOD FOR COOKING

Improved peat logs, slow burning, pleasant. Large stock. Prices moderate. Also harwood cut by unemployed for sale. Apply to Box No. 2775, "Bombay Chronicle."

DAIRY REQUISITES

For Sale—Milk Separator Crescent Incubator, Apply to Box No. 2777, "Bombay Chronicle".

EDUCATIONAL

Wanted students in India, Desiring high-salaried posts of Accountants. We teach by post. Small fees. Splendid prospects for our students. Apply for free prospectus and calendar, (1937) to Box No. 2783, "Bombay Chronicle".

AUTOMOBILE

mber Snipe "80" Sports Saloon ported new April, 1933 only run ,800 miles body work cream with ck mudguards and bonnet top painted by makers in England in 35 excellent condition, leather pholstery, engine in perfect running order, never been overhauled in India, owner not keen, sell, but will consider offers over Rs. 5,800. Apply Box 2771, "Bombay Chronicle"

FURNITURE

Wanted to buy—Telescopic Dining table with spare leaves of good make. State particulars and lowest price. Apply to Box No. 2786, "Bombay Chronicle".

DEALERS WANTED

To handle tea consignment. Best quality tea in original packing at very reasonable price Only dealers should write for supply straight from the plantations. Write to Box No. 2579 "Bombay Chronicle."

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Wanted—Ellis' Psychology Of Sex similar books, Carrington publications. Art books photos. Murray's Oxford English Dictionary. Ency. Brit, 14th edition. Apply to Box No. 2639, "Bombay Chronicle"

DOGS, ETC.

Bargain—Brindle great Dane Bitch, pick of litter, 3 months old: Sire has 34 Champions in pedigree: Dam imported, Cruft's winner, best Dane Simla, best Dane bitch Delhi, Rawalpindi Shows, 1937. Pup sure Champion if properly looked after. Apply Box No. 2801. "Bombay Chronicle".

KNITTING SUPPLIES

Over 500 thrilling colours, combinations. Fashion columnists. Economical knitters raving over our famous novelty yarns. Imported for discriminating knitters. Begin knitting your winter garments now. Cashmeres, Tweeds, Zephyrs, etc. Re. -/8/- an ounce and up. Apply to Box No. 2800. Bombay Chronicle".

WEARING APPAREL

For Sale—One black dress suit outsize fit man 6' 4". The following to fit boy 14—16 yrs. One warm dressing gown. One grey flannel lounge coat. Two heavy overcoats. One Lady's warm coat frock (red) breast 42, 6, all in perfect condition. Apply Box No. 2675, "Bombay Chronicle."

MUSIC & ART.

Knake Baby Grand Piano in excellent condition. Apply Box No 2722, "Bombay Chronicle."

HOUSE DECORATIONS

For Sale—A large tiger skin winter coat, mounted snarling, same cub 7 feet, recently shot. Apply Box No. 2686. "Bombay Chronicle"

HANDBAGS

Art embroidery—Beaded, spangled, Petitpoint bags, dresses repaired. Bags framed, lined. Rhinestoning embroideries, etc. Work undertaken, by expert lady returned from abroad. Apply to Box No 2676, "Bombay Chronicle"

GUNS, ETC.

Shot Gun for sale—12 Bore Double Barrelled Hammerless Non-ejector shot gun. Apply to Box No. 2712, "Bombay Chronicle."

MOTOR CARS

For Sale—Baby Austin 1923 Model. Very good condition. Rs. 850, Apply to Box No. 2780, "Bombay Chronicle".

For Sale—Morris Cowley Saloon. 5 Seater, Sliding roof, in good running order. Rs. 1200. Apply to Box No. 2742, "Bombay Chronicle".

JEWELLERY

For Sale—Owner not wishing to retain really beautiful platinum mounted seven diamond cluster ring with diamond shoulders. Apply to Box No. 2730, "Bombay Chronicle."

MACHINERY AND TOOLS

Wanted Immediately in perfect condition and complete with all accessories and fittings one Oil Expeller and six pairs of Oil Ghanees. Apply sharp with full particulars and price to Box No 2760. "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a second hand cotton bailing press with pumping engine. Send full particulars, dimensions, age, price to Box No. 2743. "Bombay Chronicle".

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

For Sale—an Italian violin by Bapt Gremzino—and a German master violin. Apply Box No 2728. "Bombay Chronicle."

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Invisible reweaving moth holes, tears, burns in garments Shine removed. Expert workmanship undertaken by widow. Pay according to work. Please write to Box No. 2711. "Bombay Chronicle"

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Woven names, save laundry losses, identify clothing and linen. The permanent, safe, economical method of marking Write to Box No. 2781. "Bombay Chronicle" for particulars.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

Applications are invited for the post of a Dental Surgeon in the Nawanagar State Medical Department. Applicants should state their qualifications, previous experience and minimum pay expected. Copies of testimonials and certificates if any should be submitted.

P. M. MEHTA,
M.D.M.S. F.C.P.S.,
Chief Medical Officer,
Nawanagar State.

5th April, 1937.

5715

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS on percentage basis are invited for the construction of Buildings for SETH LALDAS PARBHUDAS KOTHARI SANATORIUM at Juhu.

Copies of Tenders and specifications could be had at Rs. 5/- and plans inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours.

Tenders are returnable on 14th instant at 4 p.m.

The owners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Messrs. MASTER, SATHE & BHUTA,
Chartered Architects,
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5211

HOAR & Co.

Esplanade Road
Gentlemen's Outfitters

The Sale of Stock continues for **ONE MORE MONTH** during which time all goods will be sold at 33 1/3 p.c. off usual prices. There is still plenty to choose from **SUIT-LENGTHS, FOR MAKING-UP BY YOUR OWN TAILOR, ARE OFFERED AT LESS THAN COST. OFFERS WILL NOW BE ACCEPTED FOR THE MOST EXCELLENT SHOW-CASES AND OTHER FITTINGS.**

5181

Auction Sales

J. S. MODY & CO.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN BOOKS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

Auction Sale of Big lot of Books such as Everyman's Library, World's Classics Scott's Library, History, Medical Books, Literature, story of the Nations, Books on Classics such as French, Italian, etc Commercial Books, Reference Books, Classical Books by standard Authors, Mathematics Story Books for children, Books on Religion, Science, Poetry and Drama Peoples Books Educational Books for Schools with notes etc.

On Friday the 9th day of April 1937 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) Messrs J. S. Mody & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Ramchandra Building Opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Carnac Road. The above mentioned big lot of Books in suitable lots by order of the concerned.

BOX NUMBER ADS

Reply by letter to the "Chronicle" Office will be placed at once in the Box of the Advertiser.

For Mofussil and Local, see the information on Tabulated Adlets.

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Will be paid by the "Chronicle" for information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone obtaining money fraudulently through Tabulated Adlets published in its columns.

AD-WRITING ASSISTANCE

"Chronicle" maintains an Ad-writing Department to help you word your Tabulated Adlets to secure the best results

There is NO CHARGE for service.
Time: 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.

CONVENIENCE

A Tabulated Adlets Ad-Viser is near you as your telephone. If not and if you prefer, a "Chronicle" man will call at your home or office in the Fort Area only or advice will be given by Post.

IMPORTANT

All Tabulated Adlets from our Mofussil patrons should reach our Office at least one day prior to the date of publication. And in order to correctly insert the advertisement "Chronicle" requests that the matter should either be typewritten or written in block-letters to avoid mistakes.

OUR SERVICE

Every day of the year except Sundays and Public Holidays our Office is open to receive your Tabulated Adlets and to give you service during office-hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Call "Chronicle" Ad-Viser—Telephone 22037
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Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Rate one anna per word.

For discount ... ... See Information.

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Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR SAWAI SHREE YESHWANTRAO HOLKAR BAHADUR of Indore has contracted to sell to our client the whole of the undermentioned property together with the fittings, furniture, pictures, statues and other articles of ornamentation and decoration, etc. lying in and about the premises. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, transfer, mortgage, trust, exchange, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, residence, use maintenance, charge, easement or otherwise howsoever of whatsoever nature and character is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim right title or interest and the same, if any there be, will be considered as waived by the parties concerned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and tax tenure together with the several messuages tenements and outhouses standing thereon the principal messuages standing whereon are known as Somerset House and Annexe situate at Cumballa Hill without the Fort and in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twenty-one thousand five hundred and seventy-seven decimal point eleven square yards or thereabouts according to the Collector's records and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue Under Collector's Old No. 337, Collectors New No. A/2169, Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey No. part of 10A/7131, Cadastral Survey Nos. 1/699 and 1A/699 of Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill Division and the messuages and buildings whereon are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 3515 (1) 3515 (2) and Street Nos. 61F and 61E Warden Road and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property now vested in the executors of the Will of Badrudin Tyabji and principal buildings standing whereon respectively are known as "Somerset Cottage" and "Somerset Lodge" partly by the portion of the Roadway thirdly hereinafter described beyond which is the property of the late Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the South partly by the property of Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas and partly by the property known as the Bomanji Petit Parsee General Hospital, on or towards the East partly by the property vested in the executors of the Late Badrudin Tyabji the principal building standing whereon is known as "Somerset Cottage" and partly by the property of Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas, on or towards the West partly by the property now vested in the executors of the late Badrudin Tyabji, the principal building standing whereon is known as "Somerset Lodge" partly by the property of Tribhowandas Varjivandas partly by the property known as the Bomanji Petit Parsi General Hospital.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure used as a roadway together with a well thereon, situate at Cumballa Hill, without the Fort and in the Island of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand two hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue along with other property under Collector's Old No. 52, New No. 2169, Old Survey No. 81, New Survey No. Part of 10/7131 and Cadastral Survey No. 700 of Malabar and Cumballa Hills Division and bears no Ward or Street Nos. being a private passage and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and partly by the property of Cassamalli Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the South partly by the property formerly of Sir Jugmohandas Vurjiwandas and now of Husein A. Laljee partly by the property firstly described on or towards the East partly by the property of Cassumalli Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy and partly by the property thirdly described and on or towards the West partly by Warden Road partly by the property formerly of Sir Jugmohandas Vurjiwandas and now of Husein A. Laljee and partly by the property of Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure used as a portion of a roadway, situate at Cumballa Hill, without the Fort and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and forty-eight square yards or thereabouts registered along with other property in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 337, Collector's New No. A/2169, Old Survey No. 81, New Survey No. part of 10A/7131 and Cadastral Survey No. 4/699 of Malabar and Cumballa Hills Division and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes along with other property under D Ward No. 3517(2) and Street No. 61G and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the other portion of the roadway being the property of Cassumali Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the South partly by the property firstly described and partly by the property vested in the executors of the late Badrudin Tyebji, on or towards the East by the property of Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas, on or towards the West partly by the property firstly described and partly by the property secondly described.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1937.

DIKSHIT MANECKLAL & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5721.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE VALUABLE PANEL STUDDED WITH PRECIOUS STONES, SATSUMA AND CHINA JARS, CURIOS ETC.

Under instructions from the Party concerned and on account and at the risk of Gulam Mohidin Master, Messrs Bennett & Co., will on Wednesday, the 14th April, 1937 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:

One Valuable panel, one pair Satsuma jars, one pair China jars, one pair full size Copper-enamel vases etc.

The above articles are on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

D. MISTRY & CO.

GRAND AUCTION SALE AT BANDRA Corner of Palli Hill Road and Turner Road "Kandawalla" Bungalow modern furniture, Piano Gramophone, Singer Machine, Carpets, Steel Cabinet, Brass double bed, glass, crockery, plated-ware, also 1 Hoctkiss 31 model, and, Baby Fiat 35 model Motor Cars. On Sunday the 11th instant at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) Property of R. D. Syden Esqr. and others. On view D. Mistry and Co Auctioneers. Tel. No. 22807.

Commencing SATURDAY the 10th

PREMIER FILM'S

"SUNDARI"

Or

"THE SONG OF LOVE"

Featuring:—

SAROJINI (KAMLESH KUMARI), GAZNAVI, SYED AHMED, CHEMIST, LAXMI and others.

SEE

SAROJINI

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IN HER FANTASTIC DANCE

Director:—ASPI

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MAJESTIC CINEMA

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The Best Entertainment in the City

PREM KAHANI

Starring

ASHOK KUMAR

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MAYA DEVI,
VIMLA DEVI,
MADHURIKA DEVI

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

WIN Rs. 500

in "PREM KAHANI" contest, by solving only 3 questions.

Under the patronage of
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

at

BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE

SUNDAY, the 11th April at 3-30 p.m.

DROUPADI

by Mr. K. P. KHADILKAR

Booking daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. at the theatre. Book in advance to avoid disappointment!

Plans open at the theatre.

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Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MIRIAM HOPKINS IN MEN ARE NOT GODS

(CERT A) WITH

GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
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DIRECTED BY

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Taijin ,,	8th ,,	23rd ,,
*Celebe ,,	23rd ,,	26th May
Fukuyo ,,	6th ,,	13th ,,
Mantai ,,	10th May	25th ,,
London ,,	24th ,,	8th June
Victoria ,,	25th ,,	....
Kifuku ,,	9th June	24th ,,

*Proceeding to Persian Gulf:—
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750" to 999"	Rs. 1-12—0
1000" & over	Rs. 1—8—0

EXTRA CHARGES FOR SPECIAL POSITION:—

Facing Leader Page 50 per cent. over the Scheduled Rates.

Dispute Over Sharebroker's Card

WIDOW'S CLAIM UPHELD BY HIGH COURT

A point of great interest to sharebrokers was decided by the Appellate Bench at the Bombay High Court.

One Dipchand Nalchand, a member of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, died in 1918. Under his will, his widow Parsanbai was entitled to the income of his estates and after her death the income was to pass to one Rasiklal who was the beneficiary under the will.

After her husband's death, Parsanbai received Rs. 36,000, being the price realised when the Association sold her husband's card at her request.

The appellants, Tribhovandas Motilal and others, who are the heirs of Rasiklal, their brother, filed this suit for a declaration that Parsanbai was not entitled to the proceeds of the card in her own right and, therefore, she was liable to account for the same to the estate of the deceased.

POINT IN APPEAL.

Mr. Justice Kania decided the point against the plaintiffs who, thereupon, took the matter to the Appellate Court.

The issue before the Court was whether a sharebroker's widow was entitled in her own right to the proceeds of his card, on his death, and whether the proceeds formed part of his estates.

JUDGMENT.

Their lordships in delivering judgment in appeal observed that the rules of the Association were very badly framed, and it was a difficult task to construe them properly.

After discussing the provisions of various rules, their lordships observed that it was difficult to reconcile rules 15 and 17. Treating the present case as falling under rule 15, it appeared to their lordships that the proceeds of the sale of the deceased's card were properly paid to his widow and there was nothing in the rest of the rules which expressly, or by necessary implication, required her to account for the same to the beneficiaries under her husband's will.

Their lordships held that the proceeds of the card belonged to Parsanbai absolutely and did not form part of her husband's estates.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Alleged Kidnapping Of Boys In City

Kidnapping small boys from the City, forcing them to reside with a party of some religious performers" and ill-treating them, were the allegations made in the Mazagaon Court to-day against Satanarayen Mahadeodas, who was arrested by Byculla Police last night.

The suspect, Satanaryen, was placed before Mr. R. Mathalone who remanded him in custody till April 21 at the Mazagaon Court to-day.

An inquest was held at the Coroner's Court, Bombay, to-day, on the body of one Vincent Carlist, (23) a toddy tapper.

The jury pronounced a verdict of death by fracture of skull and haemorrhage from brain, also laceration of lungs liver and spleen. The man died on the spot having been knocked down by motor car No. W. 6335, which the suspect Jainu Masih was driving in an extremely rash and negligent manner. They added a rider recommending his prosecution under S. 304 A of the Indian Penal Code.

Govind Makan (21), a motor driver who was arrested last night on a charge of causing the death a Sitaram Raghavji Mayekar (25), a bill collector, by a rash and negligent act was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, today. He was released on a bail of Rs. 250 cash with one surety in like amount.

Dinshaw Mancherji Nawroji, described as an Astrologer, was ordered to be acquitted of a charge of keeping a common gaming house, at the Esplanade Police Court by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

The Magistrate held that the prosecution evidence was unsatisfactory and the charges preferred against the accused were not proved.

The barking of a dog and the consequent escape of our early morning visitor in a room on the second floor of Haleyon Building at Vachagandhi Road, Gamdevi, were narrated by the Gamdevi Police, to-day, at the Girgaum Police Court, in applying for remand into Police custody of Andrew Basteo, who is now lying in the J. J. Hospital.

The prime figures in this mornings's drama are: a dog, the occupier of the room named Dinyar Shiavux Cardmaster and Andrew Basteo.

The Magistrate granted the application for remand.

Two successful raids on alleged sutta khel dens in Nanabhai Lane and Bakehouse Lane—both in Palton Road Police Section—were carried out by officers of the Anti-Gambling Special Squad on Tuesday night.

Six persons and a large number of alleged sutta chits and marked coins were seized in Nanabhai Lane by Sub-Inspector V R. Shelane by Sub-Inspector V. R. Sheon Monday.

The accused were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, third court, to-day and an extension of their period on bail was granted.

CHANGES IN POLICE POSTINGS

Rao Saheb D. V. Karnik Succeeds Mr. Roy Smith In C. I. D.

The following changes in the posting of officers of the Bombay City Police are notified:—

Mr. R. B. Smith Supdt. of Police C. I. D. is granted 5 days' leave on average pay from 5-4-37 preparatory to retirement subject to its admissibility by the Accountant General.

Inspr. H. Merrifield of the Traffic Section is granted 21 days leave on average pay etc.

Promotion And Transfers

From 5th April 1937, vide Mr. R. B. Smith granted leave preparatory to retirement;—

Rao Saheb D. V. Karnik (Supdt. "D" Dn.) to be Superintendent Crime Branch, C. I. D.

Subject to the approval of Government.—

Inspr. Rao Saheb N. P. Wagle will officiate as Superintendent of Police "D" Division.

Rao Saheb N. P. Wagle will move into Govt. Quarters at Byculla to be vacated by Mr. R. B. Smith.

Dy. Inspr. Gooch (Princess Street) to officiate as Inspector, Traffic.

Transfers

The following transfers will take effect from 5-4-37.

Sub-Inspr. N. R. Shevde from Kingsway to Anti-Gambling Squad.

Sub Inspr. S. G. Manglorekar from Anti Gambling Squad to Princess Street.

Superintendent Roy Smith of the Bombay C. I. D. who has retired after 32 years' meritorious service.

5 MILE WALKING RACE

Entries Close To-day

The Bombay Amateur Athletic Club's 5 Miles Walking Race for the B.A.A.C. Challenge Cup will be held around the Oval, on Saturday the 10th instant, starting from near the Clock Tower at 4-30 p.m. The entries for this race will close on Thursday the 8th instant at 8-00 p.m., and they may be sent to the Secretary, B.A.A.C., Wilson Building, Vincent Road, Dadar

Nair And Master Not Competing

The absence of R. G. Nair and D. R. Master, both well-known and champion walkers, from this race leaves this event a very open one. These walkers are standing down in favour of other new walkers who are coming up, and the absence of these two champions should attract a large and excellent entry. Dr. Kutar last year's winner, is again in the list, and Michael, D. H. Kutar, J. Saul, and Dawood, all promising heel-and-toe exponents, have also sent in their entries.

It is quite possible that before the entries close on Thursday, there will be many more names added and there is every likelihood of a dozen or more starters. All in all, an interesting race should be witnessed.

Weight Lifting Competition

The First Open Weight Lifting Competition, which is being organised by the same Club, has attracted a fair number of entries. This competition will be held at the Club's headquarters—Wilson Building, Vincent Road, Dadar, and the closing date for the entries is Thursday.

The three Olympic Lifts, viz:—Two Hands Military Press, Two Hands Snatch and Two Hands Clean and Jerk, will be competed for, and the competition will be judged according to Olympic Rules and Weight-to-weight basis.

The need of a competition of this nature has been strongly felt, and it is expected that the local lifters will support this enterprise.

Any further information, in connection with these competitions, may be had from the Secretary of the Club, on application.

GODREJ

Shaving Soap and Shaving Stick.

Messrs. Godrej Soaps, Ltd., have just placed in the market VEGETABLE SHAVING SOAP. Unlike most of the Shaving Soaps it is made entirely out of vegetable oils. It is perfumed with costliest Lavender scent and contains disinfecting properties which ward off the risks of getting "Barber's Itch".

Try a Cake To-Day.
rice Annas 2 Per Cake.

GODREJ TOILET SOAPS

Nos. 1 & 2 are specially made by GODREJ Process and contain costly ingredients such as Benzoin, Oil of Nutmeg and Oil of Clove which are known to scientists all over the world as beneficial to human skin.

Try also other new varieties of Godrej Household Toilet Soaps and Godrej Limda Oil Soap.

Warning: Beware of Imitations.

All varieties of GODREJ TOILET SOAPS are guaranteed free from Animal fats.

No product is genuinely GODREJ unless the packing bears the "Chavi" Brand and the name of:—

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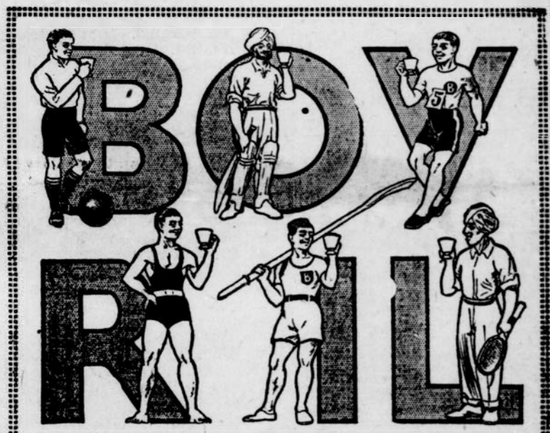

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For over fifty years Doctors throughout the world have prescribed Bovril.

AS A QUICK ENERGISER—DRINK

BOVRIL

Mystery Warship In Karachi Harbour

KARACHI: April 7.

The "Daily Gazette" comes out this morning with a sensational front-page story about the mysterious appearance of a Naval ship of a foreign Power in the vicinity of Karachi Harbour, three times this week, when each time it disappeared without divulging its identity.

The Port authorities are very much puzzled, writes the paper, about the mystery of this vessel apparently reconnoitring the coastal line. The ship on being signalled failed to reply as to its identity and made its way to the open sea at great speed.

The craft on the first occasion which approached from the south came close to the harbour mouth and then steamed away.

On the same evening the vessel was again observed by two steamers heading towards the port.

On Friday morning again the vessel was observed steaming outside Karachi Harbour but on being signalled from Manora it turned out to sea and disappeared.

The vessel looks, adds the paper, like a fast moving destroyer. But observers at Keamari state that this strange craft is one of the large submarines that a certain European power has recently launched.—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

(GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.), GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.) GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Tom Jenkins, at the Organ of the Plaza Cinema Swansea. 8-0 'Tschiffely's Ride. By A. F. Tshiffely. Two years on horseback, from Patagonia to New York; ten thousand miles on Mancha and Gato. Produced by Howard Rose. 8-40 Musical Interlude. 8-45 The Band of His Majesty's Royal Marines, 9-30 A Reading from 'Postman's Knock.' By Arthur Bryant. (Extracts from Seventeenth-Century Letters). 9-40 Variety. 10-0 The News and Announcements. 10-20 Dance Music.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 885 kc/s.
A. M.

8-0 Instrumental Music (Violin Solo). A VUB Artist. 8-15 Qawwali Natia. Allabux. 8-30 Talk (Urdu): "Glimpses into Persian Literature". No. 2. The Poet Sidique. By Prof. Waquf H. P. 8-45 Classical Songs and Bhajans. 9-0 Ghazal Allabux. "Allaho, Allaho". Assisted by the Orchestra). 9-15 Gujerati Comic Skits.

I-0 P.M. Market Report and Announcements. Light Music.

5-30 p.m. An Organ Recital. By Quentin MacLean. (Recorded Columbia) 5-45 Selections from Verdi's Operas. 6-30 Piano Recital. By Joseph De Lima. 7-0 To the Bhumijan. (A Programme Arranged for the Villagers). 8-0 Dance Music. The BBC Dance Orchestra. (Recorded Columbia.) 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "Holiday Suggestions," No. 2. By J. Maxwell. 9-15 The News. 9-30 Light Classical and Popular Music. Mehboobjan of Sholapur.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.
A. M.

7-0 Time Signal. Air Orchestra. Alliya Bilawal. 7-10 Nasir Mohammad. 7-40 Nautch Gat On Sarangi and Violin. 7-50 Zohra Jan. Light Music. 8-20 Sh. Abdul Majid. Thumhri Bharvin. 8-50 Dev Gandhar On Sitar.
P. M.

12-0 "Ham Bhi Hain". (A Programme for Women). Naat By Air Artist. 12-5 The News (In Hindustani). 12-15 Recorded Music (Amateur) 12-25 Talk (Hindustani): "Charity: True and False". By Shakuntala Sumer Chand. 12-35 Air Orchestra. Dance Tune. 12-40 Talk (Hindustani): "Status of Women in the Vedic Age". By Mrs. Ram Singh. 12-50 Duet By Air Artists. 12-55 1st News Bulletin (Hindustani) 1-0 1st News Bulletin (English). 1-5 "Musical Cofedy Memories". 6-0 Air Orchestra. Malsiri. 6-10 Nasir Mohammad. "Nabi ke darbar" Khayal Basant. "Ah guh gae re", Khumri Desh. "Kaise Shuhpaon raz-i-gham dida-i-tar ko kia karun, Dil ki tapish ko kia karun soz-i-jigar ko kia karun". (Hasrat). 6-35 Pilu On Sarod. 6-40 Zohra Jan. "Aur bhi ho gae begana woh ghaflat kar ke, Azmaya jo unhen zabti-mahabat kar ke". (Hasrat). Dadra. 7-0 "For Villagers Only" (7-30 p.m. Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates). 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Glimpses of the Past". No. 1. Ek-Purani Sohabat. By Khwaja Hasan Nizami. 8-15 Sh. Abdul Majid. Thumri Khammaj. "Ehsas-i-ashiqi se begana kar din hai, Yun bhi kisi ne aksar divana kar dia hai". (Jigar). "Ham se dindon ka zamanese juda maikhana hai, Asman khum hai fiza-i-asman paimana hai". (Jigar). 8-45 Khambawati On Sur Bahar. 8-55 Zohra Jan. Light Music. 9-15 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 2nd News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "New Books". By Sir G. S. Bajpai. 10-0 "The Table Under the Trees". By Wilfred Rooke Ley. Musical items by Walford Hyden's Orchestra. Produced by Bryan Michie. (A BBC Recorded Programme). Geraldo and his Sweet Music (Recorded) "A World of Romance".

Calcutta Programme

All transmissions will be on VUC 370.4 metres, 810 Kc/s and 49.10 metres, 6,109 Kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

12-36 The Radio Sextette. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft. 1-36 A Broadcast for School Students. Talk: "In the Museum.' The Archaeology Section. By Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee. 2-6 Vocal Duet. Dwijen Choudhury and Bibharani Mukherjee. 2-21 Bengali Song. Suprasanna Chakrabarty. 2-31 Baishnav Literature. Illustrated with Songs and Music. By Anil Kumar Bhattacharya. 3-0 Recitation. Kumar Binode Bhusan Roy. 5-6 A Broadcast for Rural Areas. 5-36 A Vocal Concerted Item. By Air Artists. 5-51 Bhajan. Parul Choudhuri. 6-6 Modern Bengali Song. Jatadhar Pyne.

6-21 p.m. Rabindra Sangit. Samaresh Choudhuri. 6-36 The Jantri Sangha. Conducted by Surendra Lal Das. 6-51 Modern Bengali Songs. Kamalabala. 7-11 Classico Modern Songs. Indubala. 7-36 Talk: "The March of Events." By Nirad Choudhury. 7-51 A Musical Variety. Arranged by Girija Sankar Chakrabarty. Presented by the Members of Sangit Kala Bhaban. Bhaktiranjan Roy and Rathindra Nath Chatterjee. Bengali Songs. 8-6 The News and Weather Report (In Bengali). 8-21 The Musical Variety. (Continued). Santilata Banerjee. Kheyal (Adana). Hindustani. Jamini Ganguli Thumri, Hindustani. Manjula Mukherjee. Hindustani. Mrs. Mukherjee. Sitar Solo. 9-1 Commercial News and Weather Report (In English). 9-6 The News and Announcements. 9-21 Talk (English): "Indian Home life." By Saudamini Mehta. 9-36 An Instrumental and Vocal Recital. From St. John's Church. Magda Gyenes, Soprano. Franz Zepperitz. Cello. T. H. Andrew, Organist.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

6-0 p.m. Afghan Dance Tunes Khyber Radio Orchestra. 6-10 Nawab Bai. Khayal Multani. Ghazal. 6-20 Kishan Lal. Bhajan. Ghazal. 6-55 Rabab Solo. 7-0 "Hagha Dagha." (A Programme Arranged for Villagers.) 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Shop-Keeping as a Career." By Sardar Bhagat Singh. 8-15 Nautch Gat. On Rabab, Sitar, and Harmonium. 8-20 Nawab Bai. Dadra and Ghazal. 8-35 Kishan Lal. Ghazal. Punjabi Son. 8-50 Surendra. 8-55 Nawab Bai. Khayal Bihag. 9-5 Kishan Lal. Ghazal. 9-15 The News and Weather Report (In Hindustani). 9-30 The News and Weather Report (In English). 9-45 Talk (English): "New Books." By Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai. Relayed from Delhi. 10-0 Indian Music. (Recorded).

A note on epidemics in the United Provinces for the week ended March 27 states that there were 107 deaths from plague, one from cholera, four from small-pox and seven from cerebro-spinal meningitis.

IRON AND STEEL RAMP

(Continued from page 12)

new Company or the Managing Agents of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited do not convince them that India is unable to raise this capital and the Indian capitalists are unable to contribute even to the convertible Debentures.

With the prospects which the Managing Agents and the directors hold out for Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited for the future, we can confidently say that if an offer were made to the existing shareholders or to the Indian public to subscribe fresh additional capital which is necessary for starting a new company they would be more than successful. Under the circumstances, we consider that the present scheme is definitely disadvantageous to the shareholders of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited, and is definitely against the interests of the Indian investing public.

Suicidal Scheme.

Considered from all points of view the scheme put forward is as bad as can be, as disadvantageous and suicidal as it could possibly be, and whatever the allurements may be, no independent minded and disinterested shareholders or no person in whise hand the interest of the shareholders are placed should be a party to a scheme of this nature.

The only thing that we can advise is to let things remain where they are, because it is certain that the demands for pig iron will last for a considerable time and in two or three years' time this very Company will earn such profits that out of these profits themselves the works can be very advantageously extended as they are now contemplated if such extension is really and substantially advantageous.

Our alternative suggestion is that if it is at all necessary at the present stage to extend the works, rather than starting a new company adopting a method of transfering the assets of this company to the promotors of the new company, the authorised but unissued capital of this very company should be tapped and advantage thereof should be firstly given to the existing shareholders, and then to the Indian investing public,, but in no case should the advantage of prosperous times be allowed to be snatched away by foreigners and by foreign capitalists. Much can yet be said but we consider that this is enough exposition for the present, but if need be, further elucidation of the subject will be made in future, and the disadvantages of the present scheme will be made more clear.

DUST STORMS IN N. W. F.

POONA, April 7.

The western disturbance has caused scattered dust or thunderstorms along the North West Frontier. Thunderstorms have also occurred locally in Assam and the Peninsula and at a few stations in East Central Provinces, Orissa, Bengal and Burma. Temperatures continue to be appreciably below normal in the Punjab, Rajputana, United Provinces, Chota Nagpur and Central parts of the country.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cocanada two inches; Chittagong and Bangalore one and a half Victoria Point three quarters of an inch; Shillong Gopalpur, Jagdalpur and Trivandrum half an inch.

Forecast:— Thunderstorms are likely to occur locally along the North West Frontier and southern half of the Peninsula and at a few stations in Deccan, along the Circars, the Orissa coast and in the Central parts of the country, East Bengal and Tenasserim.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7-4-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .002 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.5 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.6 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.2 degrees 2.7 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 71.4 degrees 3.2 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 177 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 7-4-37.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.07 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.87 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

JEWELLERS PROTEST

Sequel To Judgment Of Bombay High Court Regarding "Jangad"

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The President of the Jhaveri Association Bombay writes:—

On a requisition of over 80 prominent jewellers of Bombay, a meeting of the Jhaveri Mahajan (Association of all Jewellers) was held in Jhaveri Mahajan Hall on the 6th April, 1937, to discuss the situation arising out of the recent judgment of the Bombay High Court in connection with "Jangad" when Seth Nemchand Abhechand, J P presided. All the prominent jewellers and brokers of Bombay were present.

AMEND THE LAW

The following resolutions were unanimously passed by the meeting:—

1. This meeting of the Jhaveri Mahajan (Association of all Jewellers) places on record their sense of consternation at the judgment of the Bombay High Court in contravention of the revised meaning of the term "jangad" as used in this trade from time immemorial. In the opinion of this meeting, the Bombay High Court judgment places all established firms in the jewellery trade in a position of great jeopardy and it is calculated to encourage "mala fide" parties by breach of trust in respect of goods given on "jangad". As this is a vital matter of life and death to the jewellery trade all over India this meeting requests Government to take early steps by a change of law as applied to jewellery for the recognition of the trade practice relating to "jangad" which involves merely entrustment for the purpose of inspection and not the transfer of property as provided in Section 24 of the Indian Sale of Goods Act.

2. This meeting appeals to all members of the Assembly, official and non-official, to help as early as possible in the passing of this non-controversial legislation affecting, irrespective of caste or creed all engaged in the jewellery trade and requests the Chairman to communicate to such members the text of the resolutions of this meeting and the explanatory literature dealing with this subject.

3. This meeting authorises the Chairman to communicate the resolutions passed here to the Hon'ble Member for Law and the Hon'ble Member for Commerce of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Viceroy, with a request to them to take early action in this matter.

NABAB MURTUZAKAN ASCENDS RADHANPUR GADI

Resident Invests Him With Full Powers Of Ruling Chief

RADHANPUR, April 7.

In the presence of a distinguished gathering which assembled this morning in the gorgeously decorated Kacheri Hall at Radhanpur, the Honourable Sir Courtenay Latimer, the Resident of Western India States invested His Highness Nawab Saheb Shree Murtuzakhan with full powers of a first class ruling chief on his succession to the Radhanpur gadi.

Sir Courtenay Latimer referred to the poignant grief occasioned by the demise of His Highness the late Sir Jalaudin Khan in whom Radhanpur had lost a ruler of considerable talents.

His Highness in his reply thanked Sir Courtenay Latimer for his assurances of ungrudging assistance whenever his guidance was needed in reaching momentous decisions.—A. P.

SUIT AGAINST "AL-WAHID" EDITOR

Plea For Jury Trial

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, April 6.

Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto sailed for Bombay to-day.

The editor of "Al-Wahid" against whom Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, Chief Secretary to Government of Sind had filed a defamation suit prayed the Judicial Commissioner's Court to sanction a jury trial on account of the elevated status of the complainant.

Reports received here from Nawab Shah District state that a faction fight between Muslim parties broke out resulting in about ten casualties. The police soon arrived on the scene, but the assailants offered resistance leading to one policeman being slightly injured.

Four were arrested and have been sent up for trial.

National week was inaugurated to-day when leaders addressed a meeting at Chakiwada, the Muslim locality.

500 Harijans To Embrace Christianity?

AHMEDABAD, April 7.

The possibility of 500 Harijans being converted to Christianity in villages in South Daskroi, Ahmedabad Collectorate, is revealed from a communication received from the Karyakumar Mahasabha, Baroda, by Gangaram Khanna, Secretary of the Ahmedabad Hindu Mission.

It is understood that the conversion scheme comprises the villages of Ode, Ramod, Lambha, Asalji and Jetalpur.

Mr. Khanna has written to Mahatma Gandhi informing him of the situation and seeking his advice.

Mass conversion of Harijans, states Mr. Khanna, is proceeding in villages; make further enquiries and take immediate steps in the matter.—A. P.

RANI OF JHANSI'S CHARACTER VINDICATED

London Publishers Apologise And Avow Respect To Her Revered Name

NAGPUR, April 7.

Messrs. George, Allen and Unwin, Ltd., publishers of the book, "Rani of Jhansi" by Philip Cox, which was denounced by the women of India recently, have sent a letter to the solicitors of the relatives of the Rani stating that:—

To emphasise their goodwill towards the Rani's relatives and to avoid further misunderstanding, THE AUTHOR IN ASSOCIATION WITH THEM HAS DECIDED TO SEND AN APOLOGY to the eight leading Indian newspapers that reviewed the book when it first appeared; to give the relations of the late Rani an UNDERTAKING THAT NO MORE COPIES OF THE BOOK WILL BE ISSUED from there, till the text has been suitably revised in keeping with objections raised and to refrain from selling any translation or other rights in the work till the revision contemplated above had been already effected.

Proceeding, the letter says:

"Before closing, let us urge once again that the author's attitude to Rani Lakshmi Bai is one of the deepest respect and esteem. He felt urged to write a play about her because he was convinced that her tragic story should be brought to the notice of the world. His conception of her was of a person built in an heroic mould. It was this picture of a noble, great hearted lady, confronted with impossibly difficult circumstances that he wished to convey by his drama and if, in his enthusiasm for the Rani's cause, he has inadvertently hurt your client's feelings we deeply deplore it but they should be sufficiently generous-minded to appreciate his motives and to realise that the work of a creative writer can be properly judged only if it is looked at as a unified whole and not broken up into isolated fragments of words and phrases."

Glands Made Young —Vigour Renewed Without Operation

If you feel old before your time or suffer from nerve, brain and physical weakness, you will find new happiness and health in an American medical discovery which restores youthful vigour and vitality quicker than gland operations. It is a simple home treatment in tablet form, discovered by an American Doctor. Absolutely harmless and easy to take, but the newest and most powerful invigourator known to science. It acts directly on your glands, nerves, and vital organs, builds new, pure blood, and works so fast that you can see and feel new body power and vigour in 24 to 48 hours. Because of its natural action on glands and nerves, your brain power, memory and eyesight often improve amazingly.

And this amazing new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs is guaranteed. It has been tested and proved by thousands in America, and is now available at all chemists here. Get Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs from your chemist today. Put it to the test. See the big improvement in 24 hours. Take the full bottle, which lasts eight days, under the positive guarantee that it must make you full of vigour, energy and vitality, and feel 10 to 20 years younger or money back on return of empty package. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you.

YOUR CHILD'S FUTURE!

Children's Educational Annuity: Providing expenses of higher education at the time when the burden is felt.

Children's Deferred Assurance: Enables a parent to secure for his child benefits of life assurance at a much reduced cost; a very valuable gift to any child.

Success in life is largely influenced by well directed preparations in early years. Therefore, it is the duty of every parent to educate his children to such an extent that they may comfortably face the struggles in this age of efficient workers. But, it is not always easy for the average man to provide means for the right type of education.
Why not let "Bombay Mutual" help you to give your child a start in life or a handsome dowry to your daughter? In easy stages the money is accumulated during the time your child is growing up. Thus, your child is assured of the capital, irrespective of your term of life.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
(Est. 1871)

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Chief Agents for Bombay Presidency:
Messrs. MOHAN SONS & CO.,
22, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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THERE ARE FIVE GOOD REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD CHEW WRIGLEY'S

1. KEEPS YOU FRESH DURING HEAT — *Its delightful lasting flavour cools and refreshes*
2. STEADIES THE NERVES — *Chewing soothes the system*
3. AIDS DIGESTION — *by promoting the flow of digestive juices*
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5. GUARANTEED PURE — *Only the finest ingredients used*

CONTAINS NO ANIMAL FAT.

THOUSANDS BENEFIT after Taking this Famous Medicine

THE REASON
Innumerable complaints are due to blood impurities; Clarke's Blood Mixture removes the poison from the blood, increases resistance against disease, and restores health and vitality.
DON'T WAIT until blood impurities have ruined your health and lowered your vitality. Don't wait until they have damaged your heart and arteries—making you look older than your years.
Take Clarke's Blood Mixture now and avoid suffering.

RHEUMATISM is a BLOOD COMPLAINT
also
LUMBAGO
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CLARKE'S BLOOD PURIFYING MEDICINE BLOOD MIXTURE REGD. TRADE MARK

In Tablet form of all Chemists and Bazaars

PATHE

3RD GRAND WEEK!
DAILY, 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Last Two Days

DE MILLE'S
GREATEST TRIUMPH YET. . .
ALSO
Grand National 1937
DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT! 'Ph. 41561.

2nd GRAND WEEK!
THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Capitol
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M. ONLY
To-morrow at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Special Farewell Programme!
DIMITRI'S RUSSIAN BALLET
8 Beautiful Girls!
12 Talented Artistes!
Exotic Dances!
Spectacular Stage Settings!
Russian SONGS! Selections from "MERRY WIDOW"
POPULAR PRICES

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
2ND HAPPY WEEK!
Shirley talking and singing Chinese!
SHIRLEY TEMPLE
in her latest screen success
STOWAWAY
(A 20th Century-Fox Picture)
WITH
Robert YOUNG — Alice FAYE
EUGENE PALETTE—HELEN WESTLEY—ARTHUR TREACHER
Also
GRAND NATIONAL 1937
The complete race from start to finish in the British Movietone News.

Itch Germs Killed in 7 Minutes
Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams and pores where germs hide and cause terrible Itching, Cracking, Eczema, Peeling, Burning, Acne, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Blackheads, Pimples, Foot Itch and other blemishes. Ordinary treatments give only temporary relief because they do not kill the germ cause. The new discovery, Nixoderm kills the germs in 7 minutes and is guaranteed to give you a soft, clear, attractive, smooth skin in one week, or money back. Get guaranteed Nixoderm from your chemist today and remove the real cause of skin trouble.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 12, 1993
Muslim: Mohurrum 25, 1305
Parsi: Avan 5, 1306
Hightide: 9-33 21-55
Lowtide: 3-32 15-33
Sunset: 6h 28m
Sunrise: 6h 54m

S. S. Kaisar-i-Hind with mail from London due at 5 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament:—Bangalore Indians vs. Bhimraj Sports Club—Bombay Gymkhana ground at 5-30 p.m

Friday, April 9.

Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association (Bombay Provincial Branch), annual general meeting, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament:—B.E. S. T. Sports Club vs. Y. M. C. A., Lahore, or Lusitanians "B"—Bombay Gymkhana ground at 5-30 p.m.

Saturday, April 10.

S. S. Strathnaver with mails due to sail at 1 p.m.

NEW ERA STATIONERY STORES

The above stores will be opened today (Thursday) at 84-86 Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.

STUDY CLASS ON THE "GATHAS"

Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporevala, will conduct a study class in Gujarati on the Gathas at the Theosophical Society, Besant Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 3rd April 1937 was 321; of these 207 were males and 114 females.

A. I. JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the Journalists' Association of India will be held at 107 Esplanade Road, Fort, on Saturday April 10 at 6-15 p.m (S.T.) to elect office-bearers.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY

In connection with the 70th anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Miss Krishnabai Javeri will conduct the Divine Service for ladies only today (Thursday) at 4 p.m. and in the evening at 6-30 p.m. Prof. V. N. Naik will speak on "Nanak" in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum.

S. O. S.

The Secretary of the A. I. S. A., Bombay, writes:—

The gravity of the signal is recognised by navigators and it would be an inhuman act for any skipper not to rush to the rescue of a boat after having picked up this signal.

In the Khadi world, we do get such signals from production centres from time to time. R. O. S. (relieve our spinners) is too serious signal for us to ignore. Some spinners at Rajasthan and Masulipatam have to be turned back on account of over stocks and timely relief. They have sent out this signal and we have picked it up. We appeal to you to rush to their rescue

Call in at the Bhandar and insist on inspecting the stocks from these centres. Special discount rate sales during the National Week.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—Dimitri's Russian Ballet to-day at 6-30 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

EMPIRE—"Men are Not Gods" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Camille" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Undersea-Kingdom" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

KRISHNA—"President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Atma Tarang" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Prem Kahani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

PATHE—"The Plainsman" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Stowaway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Sonhera Sansar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Forward March" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m

WEST-END—"Lure of Gold" Time as usual

NATIONAL WEEK IN 'G' WARD

Under the auspices of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting to celebrate the National Week will be held at Mahim Kapad Bazar, Mahim, to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. Mr I. S. Patel will preside. Among the speakers will be, Messrs. B. G. Kher, D. N. Wandrekar, Charles Mascarenhas, Tajuddin Fakirmahomed and others.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE DISPENSARY

At the Bai Bachubai Seth Kanji Karsondas Charitable Dispensary for Women and Children, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of March, 1937, was 787 of which 447 were women and 340 children. The daily average attendance of patients was 33.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CHAMPAGALI

The Secretary 'C' Ward D. C. C. writes:—

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee in order to celebrate the National Week, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. at Champagali Cross Lane (Mulji Jetha Market), Sjt. Manibhai Desai will preside and Messrs. Nagindas T. Master, Ganapatishanker Desai, K. K. Shah, Manilal Sheth, Bhavanishanker Oza, and Vaikunthbhai Mehta will address the meeting.

Workers of 'C' Ward Committee will go for enrolling Congress members today (Thursday) at 8 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Seychelles, British and Portuguese East Africa Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Union of South Africa, Lourenzo, Marques, Rhodesia and Nyasaland per s.s. 'Karanja' will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—

...Parcel mail upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday the 13th April 1937.

Registered and unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 14th April 1937.

Registered and unregistered correspondence only for Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar Ports, will also be accepted up to 12 noon on Wednesday the 14th April 1937 for despatch by the above steamer.

PLEA FOR RELEASE ON LICENCE

Governor's Advice To David Sassoon Industrial School Authorities

Spectacular scout rallies and drills, club-swinging to the accompaniment of music, and boxing bouts were some of the features on the occasion of the annual prize distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial School, Matunga, on Wednesday.

H. E. Lord Brabourne, the Governor of Bombay presided.

Distribution of prizes over, the Governor felicitating Mr. Ferard, the Chairman of the Managing Committee and the other members of the Committee for the keen interest they took in the welfare of the students, drew attention to the system of releasing students on licence, as such system would tend to relieve over-crowding and give a very strong incentive to the boy to work hard and make good at the end of that period.

Mr. Ferard after referring to the progress made, by the students in athletics, especially in boxing and football, reviewed the work done by them and thanked those who helped the institution by giving the students jobs.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the function terminated.

OPENING CEREMONY OF DIWALI BHUVAN

A Dakor correspondent writes:—"The opening ceremony of the Diwali Bhuvan which was purchased by Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas for the use of the Sansthan High School, Dakor, was performed at the hands of Rao Bahadur M V Dhurandhar, the retired Assistant Director of Sir J J School of Arts of Bombay.

Rao Bahadur Dhurandhar after the opening ceremony was performed wished brighter prospects to the institution.

Mr. G D Bhatt, Head Master of the Sansthan High School, Dakor, narrated a brief history of the institution. Sweets were distributed to the students.

LANTERN-LECTURE ON THE GREAT PYRAMID

Mr. Rustom N D Banajee of Poona will deliver a lecture tomorrow (on Friday 9th inst.,) at 6-15 p. m. in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, with illustrations of the Great Pyramid on the screen, when Mr. Jehangir Chimniwalla will preside. The subject of the lecture which is free to all is as follows:—

Modern Astronomical Solar Year (365.242 days) depicted most scientifically in the "Great Pyramid"—a solid proof inscribed in stones for the modern Parsis to observe Solar Fusli Calendar, and a standing challenge to the unbelievers.

Message of King Jamshed, the master-Architect of the "Great Pyramid" to the Parsis of the modern times, marvellously trumpeted more than 4 thousand years back from the heights of the "Great Pyramid".

A NEW INSURANCE OFFICE

Mr. S. S. Patkar, retired Judge of the Bombay High Court, will perform the opening ceremony of the Bombay branch of the Popular Insurance Co., Ltd., Mangalore, at Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, at 6 p. m. on Friday the 9th inst.

G. S. BRAHMAN SABHA

At the annual general meeting of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Sabha, Bombay, held recently, Dr. S. S. Rao was elected President, Dr. U. A. Rao and Mr. M. V. Bhat Vice-Presidents, Messrs. K P Bhakta and K S Shanbhag Jt. Hon. secretaries and Messrs. Bola Krishna Kamath and K V Prabhu Jt. Hon. Treasurers.

Mr. Sultan Chinoy.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF STANDING COMMITTEE

Mr. Sultan Chinoy Elected

Mr. Sultan Chinoy was the only candidate nominated for the election of the Chairman of the Standing Committee at its first meeting of the official Corporation year on Wednesday.

On taking the chair Mr. Chinoy received the plaudits and congratulations of his colleagues and, in returning thanks for the honour conferred on him, said:

I thank you sincerely for the great honour you have done me by electing me to the high office of Chairman of the Standing Committee.

The Standing Committee is not only the most important Committee of the Corporation but is also the co-ordinating authority for the entire Municipal administration of the city and as such it is responsible for looking after the finances of the Corporation. On the Standing Committee devolves the task of seeing that the citizens are provided with all the necessary amenities without imposing on them additional taxation as far as possible.

The Municipal Corporation of Bombay might well be proud of the numerous and varied civic amenities it has so far provided for the citizens of Bombay but with the ever-growing population fresh problems continue to arise year after year and the demands for the provision of additional amenities continue to increase.

The financial stability of the Corporation largely depends on the trading and industrial activities of the city and we can only hope that the political situation will not take a turn for the worse which may result in Commerce and Industry in the city being dislocated.

Limit Of Taxation

In the matter of taxation, we have reached the limit and the city will not bear any additional taxation and consequently the Standing Committee has a special responsibility to see that proposals for additional taxation coming up before it are given the most careful scrutiny and consideration.

I fully realise that the task ahead of me is not a very light one and I also recognise that the successful working of the Standing Committee during the next year will mainly depend on the help and co-operation that I may receive at your hands. I, therefore, rely on you gentlemen to give me to the fullest measure your valuable help and co-operation in the discharge of my duties.

Tribute To Commissioner

We are fortunate in having Mr. Taunton as our Commissioner for another three years and I am confident that the friendly and harmonious relations subsisting between the Commissioner and the Standing Committee will be further strengthened during his new term of office particularly during my tenure of office as Chairman of the Standing Committee.

I have been in business for the last 33 years and cannot claim experience of Civic Administration but I fully realise the magnitude of the responsibility I have undertaken and I thank you once again for the confidence you have shown in me to-day by electing me to fill this important office and I can only assure you that I shall endeavour to the best of my ability to maintain the high traditions of this office and prove myself worthy of your trust and confidence.

Worli Hill Development

The Committee then proceeded to transact business of the day. The Municipal Commissioner requested the Standing Committee for the sanction of the development of the Worli Hill. He stated:

There is a Mahomedan 'durgah' on the top of the hill at a height of about 75 feet from the adjoining road level This will have to be retained, for which purpose a portion of the hill round the 'durgah' will have to be left standing and provided with sufficient slopes on all sides and satisfactory means of access. This arrangement, however, cannot be recommended, as in addition to the large area of land that would be absorbed in the slopes of the hill, the retention only of that portion of it on which the 'durgah' stands would mar the aesthetic appearance of the estate. Further the time and cost involved in the removal of the remainder of the hill have also to be considered. The stone from this hill is of inferior quality, and the Municipality will have to stack it as there will be little demand for it from the public. All things considered it would seem advisable that the tentative layout be revised in such a way that the major portion of the hill may be retained, so as to reduce expenditure on quarrying to a minimum.

In order to determine the best way of retaining the 'durgah' with proper access and laying out the whole estate, it is necessary to make a critical survey of the whole of the hill and the surrounding land. This cannot be done by the existing staff and it would be necessary to appoint a temporary establishment for a period of about six months at a cost of Rs. 4,020.

The Committee forwarded the matter to the Standing Committee to report whether it was necessary to develop the Worli Hill.

His Highness Sultan Saleh bin Galib Al-Kaity, Sultan of Sheher and Makalla, Arabian Ruling Chief accompanied by his son Sultan Awad and Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ali Baakza, his secretary in India is leaving for London on Saturday the 10th April by s.s. "Strathnaver" to attend the Coronation. His Highness is entitled to eleven guns salute. His Highness is well educated in Arabic and knows English also. He has also travelled much.

K. N. DIVEKAR

Quadrangular Cricketer Passes Away

It is with deep sorrow we learn the sad and premature demise of a prominent cricketer of Bombay in K. N. Divekar. During the Easter holidays, Divekar went to Sasavna (Mandwa) for a change and there he had an attack of meningitis from which he expired at the Alibagh Hospital on Saturday last.

It must be a great shock to his many friends and admirers. He played in the Quadrangular Tournament during the last two years and was a member of the victorious Hindu team last season. An all-rounder of exceptional merits, he was a main prop to the Customs Cricket Team. Quiet and unostentatious in his ways he possessed a personal charm all his own. He belonged to an old cricketing stock. His uncle, S. K. Divekar captained the Hindus in the Quadrangular in 1916.

Divekar was only 32 at the time of his death. He leaves behind him his aged father, his widow a little son, and a host of friends to mourn his loss.

Bombay Port Trust

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Secretary writes:—

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 6th April 1937, nominations and elections of Trustees by Government, the Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Municipality and the Mill-owners' Association, in accordance with the provisions of the Port Trust Act, were recorded and Committees were appointed for the ensuing two years.

Revised Leave Rules applicable to the B. P. T. Railway Line Staff were approved with retrospective effect from 1st August 1931. The rules are based on the new State Railway Service Rules applicable to similar class of employees.

Among the estimates of expenditure sanctioned was an item of Rs. 21,150 for rendering two additional platforms at the Cotton Depot Station fit for use in the monsoon.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Besides the many problems, that Suburban Municipalities are about to tackle there is one to which they haven't given thought yet.

A certain French author in his book on Bombay says "Begging is an honourable profession in India." Looking at the whole situation I do not in the least doubt this. Nearly every day the number of beggars in the suburbs is increasing rapidly which is causing a lot of discomfort to residents. Beggars come in large numbers from door to door—tresspassing into private compounds without the slightest fear even going far as to insist on the mistress of the house that they be given alms. This is bad enough, but there is yet something very dangerous about them.

These beggars are mostly full of sores and are suffering from dangerous disease which would not take long to attack the average citizen.

House to house begging is one of the unisances that agitates the residents of the suburbs the other which is simply intolerable is to find beggars in railway compartments and bus stops, which annoys one, when he is in a hurry or a bit worried.

VILE PARLE MARKET

Tuesday's meeting of the Vile Parle Municipal Board held under the presidentship of the Vice-President of the Municipality Mr. J. W. L. Gomes, decided to make a grant of Rs. 5,000 in the budget for the next financial year for the construction of the market on the plot reserved for that purpose. This plot is on the Eastern side of the town and it will be recalled that some time last year the Municipality served notices to the hawkers who at present sit near the railway lines to shift to that plot but they refused to do so, as they feared they would have to pay higher rent for this new site.

In moving the provision of Rs. 5,000, in the budget, Mr. Dixit, suggested that if during the financial year a market was constructed and the Commissioner's sanction of the market bye-laws were obtained, there would be no difficulty in persuading stallholders to shift from their present position.

ANNUAL SPORTS AT SAHAR

About three miles from Andheri railway station lies Sahar—a small Catholic village surrounded by mango groves and vast fields of plantations.

This small village has an Association known as the Young Men's Parish Association, which is a very active body especially in the field of sports. Recently this Association held their thirteenth annual athletic sports along the village tank.

This function saw a large crowd of spectators from all over the suburbs who witnessed a long programme of sixteen events all very creditable rendered.

Mr. Jos Alex Dias, who presided on the occasion, congratulated the Association on the great success of the evening.

MUSIC CONFERENCE

At Shikarpur

(From A Correspondent).

The Pandit Rawaldas 46th Annual Sangit Conference was held at Shikarpur (Sind) during Holi holidays for full four days commencing from the 24th March 1937. Musicians of All-India Fame were invited who made the Conference successful. Prominent among those who held the attention of the audience were Mallick Arjan Mansoor (Dharwar); Prof. Bhisham Deb Chaterjee (Calcutta): Vasant Desai of Prabhat Talkie Fame (Poona); Prof. B. R. Deodhar, B.A.; of School of Indian Music, Bombay; and last but not the least was Kumar Gandharva, the child star musician, who carried away the palm of victory.

The Conference ended with great success for which venerable 108 Sri Mahant Khatawalla Sahib Swami Ramdasji and Sangit Mandli were responsible. The Worthy President 108 Sri Mahant Sahibji graciously awarded gold medals to Kumar Gandharva and Prof. B. D. Chaterjee in recognition of their merit.

HINDI TXAMINATIONS

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha writes:—

The Chunav and Visharad examinations will be held in the first week of May, '37. Intending candidates should send in their applications in the prescribed form, before 12th April to the office of the Sabha, Adehwala Building, New Queens Road, Opp Roxy Theatre, Bombay 4.

DEPUTATION TO CUTCH RULER

Sequel To Alleged Assault On Citizens

BOMBAY, April 7.

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas President of the Cutchi Praja Parishad has written a letter to His Highness the Maharao of Cutch drawing His Highness' attention to alleged assault on citizens of Cutch engaged in social work and requesting His Highness to receive a deputation of the Praja Parishad to discuss matters personally with him.

The deputation, it is expected will shortly meet His Highness.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1937

THE NEXT STEP

It is very good news, indeed, that Prof. Berriedale Keith, the greatest authority in Britain on constitutional law and practice, has publicly expressed a view on the constitutional deadlock in India, substantially supporting the Congress stand. Prof. Keith is a recognised authority not merely on the constitutions of Britain and the Dominions but he has recently published a scholarly book on the new Indian Constitution. His view, therefore, may well be taken as that of an acknowledged expert. We have not yet before us the text of his statement on the Indian situation. But he is reported to have described the formation of minority ministries as the very negation of responsible government, as a make-believe devised "to conceal a break-down" and to have suggested that the sooner the Governors take charge of the government, the better. The course he has suggested is certainly more honest, enjoined by the Constitution itself and demanded by the public. If the Governors have any doubt about the public view, let them convene the legislatures at once, instead of working behind the screen. If they are determined to flout the public and circumvent the definite provisions of the Constitution, they only betray the spirit in which they want to work the Constitution and amply justify the Congress demand of assurance of good faith

Wanted-A Fair Field

As regards such assurances Prof. Keith is reported to have regretted that the Governors were not authorised to give much more definite pledges. Altogether new light has been thrown on this question by the way Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar interprets the Congress demand in his reply to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's statement, and for that reason we think it necessary to press that interpretation upon the public, particularly upon those like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who have fears about the competence of the Governors to give the assurance demanded. If the assurance implied that, having given it, the Governor should either accept the Cabinet's advice or resign, it might look like his contracting himself out of his obligations. But, says Mr. Rajagopalachariar, the Governor need not resign and need not contract himself out of his responsibilities. If, after giving the assurance not to interfere with the Ministers, the Governor feels that the Ministers are so wrong that he must interfere, he can do so, says Mr. Rajagopalachariar, either by dismissing the Ministers or appealing to the electorate against them." It is a procedure which ensures a fair field both to the Ministers and the Governors. We would like constitutional experts like Prof. Keith and Prof. Laski to express their views fully on such an understanding.

Merchants' Support

Many are naturally asking what is the way out of the deadlock and what is to be the next step on the part of the Congress and the Governors concerned. Even businessmen are getting anxious about the situation. The Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers has issued a statement expressing the fear that the breakdown of the Constitution in several provinces will "lead to graver consequences than might at first sight appear." The Committee recognises that "all that the Congress wanted was an assurance that the assumption of responsibility in the provnces where it had majority would be real and effective." It says further: "We feel that the views of the Viceroy and the Governors, on the face of it, do not seem to deny this assurance." The last sentence is curious. If the Governors "do not seem to deny this assurance," why have they not actually given it, and how has the admitted deadlock arisen? We think that most businessmen recognise that the Congress demand is quite reasonable. And inasmuch as it is not yet conceded by the Governors, it is up to the business community to support the Congress unequivocally. The easiest way out of the deadlock is for the Governors to reconsider their decisions. If that is not done in a reasonably short time, the Congress will have to proceed on the assumption that in six provinces the Constitution is already ended.

The Frontier Trouble

Civilisation is once more out to vindicate itself with aeroplanes and bombs. The Frontier trans-border valleys of Khaisora, Shaktu and Algad are in for it. The British Government has announced day and night aerial bombardment as from April 6 and "hence those desiring to save themselves, their children and animals should leave the area, and not return till it is declared safe." Civilisation evidently thinks that it has done its civilised duty by issuing a sort of warning which perhaps may not even have reached the unfortunate people. But, apart from the positively uncivilised resort to indiscriminate aerial bombing, does not the warning itself constitute a cool disregard of human obligations? Where, for instance, can these people take their family, animals and movable goods "till further orders" on a few hours' notice? And what happens to their houses and other immovable property? We ask these questions particularly because the Government proclamation practically admits that the people who are to be bombed are themselves more innocent than guilty.

It will probably be argued—the ground has been prepared during the past few weeks—that the Fakir of Ipi compels treatment by bombs from the air. But it is also admitted that he has for long been a hardy annual. This means that the usual methods employed against him have proved a failure. Then why persist in them? Why not accept the other alternative, the suggestion repeatedly made inside the Assembly and out to let leaders of Indian public opinion negotiate a settlement? Lala Bhanjuram Gandhi, the Secretary of the Congress party in the Frontier Assembly, suggests that if Muslim leaders could use their influence to assuage the present strained atmosphere between Hindus and Muslims on the Waziristan border, they would do a real good to the country. They certainly would. But the misfortune is that capable Muslims are not allowed entry. Maulana Abul Kalam, Mufti Kifayatullah and Khan Abdul Ghaffar can dispel the strained atmosphere within 24 hours. They are precisely the people to whom our Government, however, desperately objects.

OPEN LETTER TO WESTERN INDIA LIBERALS

Congress And The Constitutional Crisis

(BY G. V. BHIDE.)

Sirs,—In the lengthy statement you have recently issued to the Press, you have tried to show that Mahatma Gandhi and others have not understood the New India Act, that they were wrong in demanding the assurance of non-intervention from the Governors, and that the Governors were perfectly right in refusing to give it. As against this, may I tell you that it is *you* who have not understood the nature of the assurance demanded by the peoples' leaders from the Governors, and arguing as you do from wrong premises, you have blundered into a perfectly wrong conclusion?

Limited Demand

Let me beg you to give a closer consideration to the nature of the assurance demanded by the Congress. Mahatma Gandhi, from whom the idea of demanding the assurance originated, has made it explicit that 'there was no intention whatsoever to lay down a condition whose acceptance would mean any the slightest abrogation of the Constitution.' The Congress leaders, too, made this clear to the Governors while soliciting from them the assurance of non-intervention in the leaders' constitutional activities. Studied in the light of this knowledge, what did the assurance demanded by the Congress amount to? In demanding the assurance, did not the people's leaders tacitly undertake to limit their activities only to such matters as should not make it necessary for the Governors to use their special powers in respect of their special responsibilities? Did they not, that is to say, tacitly bind themselves not to do anything that should go against sections 50, 52, 56, 57, 59, 78, 111, 119, 123, 126 and 264? (I quote these sections from your own statement). Do you suggest that Mahatma Gandhi and others were ignorant of these sections? And if they were not,—let us at least charitably take this for granted!—do you suppose the Congress leaders did not realise that if any of their activities within the legislatures were to go against the grain of any of these sections, their activities would cease to be 'constitutional,' and the Governors would then be perfectly justified in interfering with them and disallowing them as being unconstitutional? Were not the Governors left free to do so by the terms in which the assurance was demanded by the various Congress leaders? Can you honestly say that the Congress demand, if it had been agreed to *beforehand*, would have legally or morally prevented the Governors from fulfilling the obligations imposed upon them by any of the sections that you have quoted? What the Congress leaders demanded was that side by side with shouldering ministerial responsibility, they wanted, for smoothly working out their programme, full freedom of action 'within' the limited field of "Constitutional activities left to them by the New Act." And when even this was denied, how could they undertake to form ministries, and how could hey be blamed for not doing it? Must not the blame of this be laid at the doors of the Governors themselves?

Mr. Jinnah, who is known to be opposed to the Congress, understood the nature of the assurance rightly, and so he said that the Congress proviso was really superfluous, and that if the Governors and ministers acted constitutionally, there could be no breakdown. He at least was not so uncharitable as to suppose that the Congress leaders did not realise how very limited the field in which the assurance could operate was and how, by no stretch of imagination, could it be made to apply to such ministerial activities as affected those sections which you quote!

Crystal Clear

Sirs, do you really and truly believe that the Governors could not legally and constitutionally agree to the condition of the Congress? You have quoted a number of sections to prove your case, but may I quote just two sections—"which you have carefully avoided quoting"—which show beyond all doubt that neither the Instrument of Instructions nor any section of the Act can come in the way of the Governors in giving the simple assurance demanded by the Congress, if, of course, they really and honestly wished to give it? Section 53 (2) lays down that:

"The validity of anything done by the Governor of a province shall not be called in question on the ground that it was done otherwise than in accordance with any

(Continued on page 8 Col. 3)

Programme Before Congress Legislators

Constructive Proposals That May Lead To Dead-locks

By P. R. LELE
II.

In view of the Delhi Resolution in favour of conditional acceptance, it is worth while considering the implications thereof and also the course to be adopted by Congress Legislators for achieving the objective viz., to combat the unwanted Constitution. The condition attached to the acceptance by Congressmen of office was that the leader of the Congress Party in any Province, in which the Congress commanded a majority in the Provincial Legislature, should be satisfied and should be in a position to state publicly that the Governor would not use his special powers so as to interfere in any way with the Ministers' constitutional activities. No Provincial Governor has given the required assurance and just now the position is that Congressmen have refused to form ministries in any province. Supposing, however, that a Governor had given the assurance, he could not touch the specific provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935. The asking and the giving of the assurance would have imposed a moral liability on Congress Ministers. So long as the Governor did not use his special powers, Congress ministers would have had to carry out the provisions of the Act. Immediately they entered office and took up the question of Budget, they would have been confronted by two sections of the Act, viz. sections 78 and 79.

Few Votable Items

Section 78 divides the annual Provincial expenditure under two main categories; viz., (1) expenditure charged upon the revenues of the Province and (2) other expenditure. Section 79 provides that expenditure charged upon the revenues of the Province is not to be submitted to the vote of the Assembly. If the several heads which are shown as expenditure charged on the revenues be scanned and accumulated, it will be seen that they cover almost all the expenditure essentially required to run the administrative machine. It will also be seen that they take away about three-fourths of the revenue of a Province like Bombay. If the Budget of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1936-37 be taken up and scrutinised with reference to section 78, it can be seen that only three crores and twenty-five lakhs are subject to the vote of the Assembly out of a total of thirteen crores. The votable items are mainly, the following:—

	Rs.
Education	1,42 lakhs.
Medical	36 lakhs.
Agriculture	19 lakhs
Civil Works	1,08 lakhs
Miscellaneous	20 lakhs

The votable items are such that no Congress Ministry dare touch them, while the rest is provided under the Constitution Act itself.

It were quite open for the Congress Party to say that it was not bound by section 78 and that it would insist on the whole budget being subjected to the vote of the Assembly. But when an assurance was asked from a Governor, being an assurance he is competent to give, the Congress Party could not insist on defying section 78. If that liberty was valued by the Congress Party, all talk about any assurance from the Governor ought to have been abandoned.

Programme Leading To Deadlock

When the Congress Party takes its stand on the main platform of democracy, viz., that voting of supplies is the undivided privilege of the Legislative Assembly, it has the means of creating deadlocks even after accepting office, though some time may have to elapse before the deadlocks become apparent. And during the interval many of the foremost leaders will have to keep themselves in the Secretariat and there may be a period of apparent lull and misleading anticipation among the general public. If, however, that is borne with, a programme can be devised for the Congress Ministers, which will eventually lead to deadlocks inside the Legislature.

The Ministers ought to insist on the following:—

(1) Substantial reduction of the salaries of all Civil Services, so as to bring them in consonance with the economic condition of this country;

(2) Reduction of land revenue by fifty per cent.;

(3) Raising a loan to pay off all real debts incurred by agriculturists and passing of a law wiping out all accretion of interest, subject to a fixed low rate of interest;

(4) Legislation guaranteeing fixity of land tenure;

(5) Legislation providing minimum wage with maximum hours of work.

As soon as a comprehensive programme like this is drawn up and made ready to be placed before the Legislature in the form of a budget and of Bills, the Governor will be compelled to interfere with the budget and with the loan proposals. Section 82 provides that no Finance Bill and no Loans Bill can be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the Governor. If the Governor, either on his own initiative or under orders of the Governor-General, refuses to make the required recommendation, the Ministers may refuse to move any proposals except their own. As there are no officials in the Legislative Assembly of a Province, there will be nobody whom the Governor can command to place his recommendations before the Assembly and a deadlock can be brought about within the bounds of the Constitution. Of course, it could not be before six months after the 1st of April that a beginning could be made in respect of this process. The expenditure of the first six months is entirely subject to the sole authority of the Governor. This method of creating a deadlock is possible and if such a deadlock is created, the entire people will back the Congress.

Some Items For Bombay

Now to come down to brass tacks in Bombay Presidency. Here are some of the things which the Congress Ministers could immediately set about to do if they were in office:—

(1) Remove all restraints imposed on the great patriot, Mr. V. D. Savarkar.

(2) Lift the ban put on books which have been proscribed from time to time on political grounds.

(3) Do justice in connection

(Continued on page 9 Col. 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

A TRAGIC FALL

One ought to be glad for Mr. N. C. Kelkar's own sake that he has retired from public life. For, whatever reputation he has taken into retirement will not have been able to survive the kind of shock that he himself has been dealing it lately. His views or lack of them as to the acceptance of an anti-democratic ministry are a matter between Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. But it was not worthy of Mr. Kelkar to say that "In the present circumstances the Congress Party may spitefully defeat, by a flank movement, even beneficial measures to satisfy its craving for stunts." Mr. Kelkar may perhaps feel proud in joining in the evening of his life, the ranks of British die-hards calumniators of the Congress. This is a tragedy. Worse still, Mr. Kelkar asks "After all, is not good government, the end and aim even of self-Government?" So good government 'is' a substitute for self-government! Mr. Kelkar owes an apology, if not to his own 40 years of public service, at least certainly to the spirit and memory of Tilak.

UNITED FRONT UNDER CONGRESS

In his reply to the welcome offered to him at Calcutta on behalf of the people of Bengal Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose rightly declined to pronounce any opinions on the specific problems of the day in the country before interviewing leaders like Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal. But he had no hesitation in strongly appealing for "a united front of all anti-Imperialist forces in the country under the aegis of the Indian National Congress" as "The supreme need of the hour". He made it clear too that the general method of our struggle "should be confined to the limits of non-violent non-co-operation". This advice he particularly commended to Bengal, urging that "the workers belonging to different groups who have hitherto been engaged in meaningless and internecine quarrels must forget their past squabbles and transcend their group mentality" and that "Bengal must follow unreservedly the lead of the Indian National Congress and avoid once for all any deviations in the domain of their principle or method". The advice may well be taken to heart by other provinces, too, particularly provinces like Bombay where there are needless differences even among those who nominally swear by a united front against Imperialism.

PERSECUTION IN BIKANER

The Maharaja of Bikaner has the reputation, in some quarters, of being a progressive ruler, but the way he has been persecuting political workers on flimsy grounds is hardly consistent with that reputation. Mr. Satyanarayan Shroff, an Advocate of the State and President of the Rajaputana States People's Conference, was imprisoned for five years for drawing public attention to the manner money was collected from the people of the State for the Golden Jubilee of the ruler, and after his release he was promptly externed from the State. The Principal of Dhar College was dismissed and externed for writing a book on the life of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It is no justification for such wanton persecution to say that worse things are common in other States or even in British India. Misrule in the States, as in the country in general, can be ended only if the aggrieved people everywhere organise themselves and carry on agitation against it in all peaceful and legitimate ways, whatever the cost No cost is too great for ending tyranny.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS.

The Ahmedabad Education Society, which was formed in 1935, has shown remarkable progress in its brief career. It is already conducting a Commerce College, being the only non-official institution of its type in the presidency, it has made all arrangements for starting an Arts College at the beginning of the next academical year; and plans are being pushed ahead to open a Science College in 1938. This reflects the greatest credit upon the zeal and energy of the management of the A. E. Society, and is an excellent augury for the future. It can, indeed, be said that the Society's institutions will serve as the nucleus of an independent university for Gujarat in the fulness of time. We are glad to note that Gujarat, which was comparatively backward in the field of education, is forging rapidly ahead, thanks to the efforts of her educationists and the munificent donations of her philanthropists

STARVING THE POOR

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation has opposed the suggestion that the minimum salary of municipal employees should be Rs. 30 per month. Perhaps the Bombay Corporation, as it is constituted to-day, deserves that Committee, but we do sympathise with the city the civic institutions of which are no credit to it. The Commissioner urged the plea that the proposal would involve extra expenditure. It certainly will, but is that an argument for starving the poor lest the rich suffer a little inconvenience? And yet members agreed with this slave-driving theory! What is more significant is that they refused to be influenced by the well-argued plea of even a man like Mr. A. P. Sabavala. What a pity!

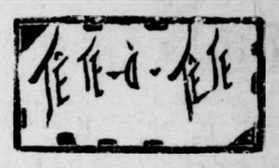
The Knot Getting Untied

(By M. M. GHAREKHAN)

When I stated a few days ago that 'per se' the Governor's assurance as demanded by the Congress would have amounted to an "anticipatory breach of statutory duty", I had also come to the conclusion that in the light of sections 54 and 14 of the Act, the Secretary of State could successfully meet the constitutional demand of the Congress.

I do not wish to repeat that, in my opinion, Clause VIII of the Instrument is a better guiding factor than Section 51 of the Act and the Governors concerned are neither following the letter nor the spirit of this clause. After appointing the present "interim Ministers", they ought to have dissolved the legislatures and asked them to get the confidence of the country. That is not done and the

(Continued on page 8 Col 5)



Prof. A. B. Keith, regarded hitherto in Imperial and Indo-Imperial circles as a great authority on Constitutional Law etc. says that "forms of responsible Government should not be used to conceal a breakdown."

A strong protest against this stab in the back should be issued jointly by Lothian, Zetland, Butler, Sapru, Kurma Reddy and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani.

* * * *

The formation of Minority Governments, says Professor Keith, is the negation of responsible Government.

May be, may be. But as another equally eminent authority, we mean Mr. Kelkar, might justly say, formation of minority ministries is the affirmation of good governmnet.

And, as Mr. Kelkar so fittingly observes, is not good government the end or aim of self-government?

You may of course point out that all this comes to the extraordinary position that the negation of responsible government is end and aim of self-government. But then you are not a Democratic Swarajist, much less a 'de jure," "de facto" or retired leader of it.

* * *

A move is afoot, we learn, to get the annual session of the All-India Muslim League that was to be held at Lucknow this month, postponed to June or July.

This is most disappointing. We were looking forward, oh, so very keenly, to the entertaining spectacle of the Hon. Nawab Sir Md. Yusuf and the Hon. Raja of Salimpur proposing and seconding Mr. Jinnah's presidentship and declaring jointly: "At this time of grave crisis for Muslims in India, the one and only leader to give the correct lead to the community is Mr. Jinnah" (cheers, led enthusiastically by Maulana Shaukat Ali and the machinery of the Muslim League).

* * * *

So the session should not be postponed. But if it must, then in view of the programme (!) of mass contact and in view of the fact that Congress has already started the practice, the Muslim League should meet in a village.

And, of course, there will be no difficulties in acquiring a suitable venue. Yusuf, Salimpur, Nazimuddin, each one of would be only too happy to put any of his many villages at the disposal of Mr. Jinnah.

* * * *

The Chief Minister of Bihar has been pleased to "pardon" Congressmen who had demonsrtated in front of his house on April 1.

Don't let us note the word too particularly. The poor fellow must still be more or less reeling from the overwhelming, though agreeable shock of a Chief Ministership.

* * * *

By the way, the Chief Minister "hopes that this action of his will be appreciated".

It IS appreciated—as a precautionary investment against the inevitable "Dr. Tag."

* * *

Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar—remember him? He's the bloke what was promoted to the India Office in recognition of his defeat at the Central Legislature elections—declared in London that "the Congress had asked for assurances in regard to special powers of Government(?) in such a manner that no Governor could give them without abrogating his duties".

We quite appreciate it, Sir Ramaswamy couldn't have declared otherwise without abrogating his very "raison-de'etre".

* * *

Mystery Warship In Indian Waters

—Headline.

The mystery can be easily and authoritatively solved—by Italy disclaiming all knowledge and ownership of the warship.

* * * *

Defendant: 'ut, your worship, I was going only five miles an hour when this man stepped in front of my car'.

Opposing Lawyer: 'That makes it worse, your worship! Imagine the long agony of my client as the car went so slowly over his body!'

Anti-Asiatic Bill In S. African Union

NEW DEFINITION EXCLUDES JAPAN

Restriction On Employment Of European Women

CAPETOWN, April 7.

A comprehensive definition of "Asiatic"—a definition which expressly excludes Japanese—is contained in a new Bill aimed at restricting the employment of white women by Asiatics.

The new Bill has been produced by the Select Committee to which was referred the earlier Bill empowering the provincial Councils to prohibit the employment of Europeans by "certain non-Europeans". The earlier Bill, which made no reference to Asiatics' caused considerable controversy during March and led to a minor crisis in the Cabinet.

New Definition

According to the definition of the Bill, "Asiatic" means "Any person belonging to a race or tribe, whose national or ethnological home is in Asia, other than a person belonging to a Jewish or Syrian race or tribe or to the class of persons known as Cape Malays".

Japanese Exempted

This definition does not apply to "A Japanese national while there is in force the agreement between the Government of the Union and the Government of Japan to facilitate trade between the Union and Japan".

Its Aim

The Bill is intended to restrict the employment of European females by, or under the contorl of, Asiatics or companies controlled by Asiatics.—Reuter.

THE PROHIBITION

The prohibition reads "No Asiatics and no Asiatic Company shall, after a period of six months from the coming into operation of this Act, employ a European female unless he or it has been authorised in writing do so by the Minister of Labour."

Before the Minister can give this authorisation he must be satisfied that a European female will not be, firstly, under the direction or supervision of any person other than a European; secondly, employed or housed on premises containing the dwelling or sleeping quarters of an Asiatic or at a place where she is likely to come into contact with Asiatics other than as customers over a counter.

The bill further states that "No person shall permit a European female, who is in his employ or who is employed under him to work with, or under the direction or supervision of, an Asiatic."—Reuter.

TRAM CAR SHELLED

Driver And Conductor Killed: Spanish City Bombarded Thrice

VALENCIA, April 7.

Santander was bombarded thrice by enemy ships yesterday.

The working class quarters in the eastern part of the City were hit. One shell fell on a tram-car, killing the driver and conductor.—Reuter.

ATTACKED BY REBEL AIRCRAFT

LONDON, April 7.

In the House of Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare announced that the British Destroyer "Gallant" while proceeding between Valencia and Alicante yesterday was twice abortively attacked by aircraft belonging to the Spanish insurgents presumably mistaken for Spanish destroyer. No damage had been caused.

In accordance with instructions issued for His Majesty's ships to protect themselves, fire was opened on the insurgent aeroplanes. Steps were being taken to bring the matter to the notice of authorities.

The aeroplane was flying at a great height and it was impossible to see whether hits were recorded. The aeroplane was beaten off by "Gallant's" fire.—Reuter.

HEAVY SPANISH GOVT. LOSSES

LONDON, April 7.

Nearly 900 Government soldiers were killed during the insurgent attack in the vicinity of Bilbao, according to a Salamanca communique. Aircraft observed the Government forces bringing up reinforcements and evacuating civilians from the district, although the lines of communication were under fire. So many waterproofs were captured that they are sufficient to equip all the insurgent troops operating in the district in addition to the capture of an ammunition dump at Oleata containing half a million cartridges, 1,500 trench mortar shells and 1,500 hand grenades.—Reuter.

BATTLE FOR BILBAO

Furious Fighting By Land, Sea And Air

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, April 7.

Land, sea and air battle for Bilbao is continuing with fury which has made the engagement one of the bitterest in the war. The insurgents claim to have buried 876 Government troops dead as a result of the last few days fighting and captured 960 unwounded Government troops in addition to the 116 wounded in hospital at Vitoria.

BENGAL ASSEMBLY

Emoluments Of President And Speaker

CALCUTTA, April 7.

A Gazette Notification issued to-day states that, unless otherwise decided by the Provincial Legislatures, the salary of the Speaker of the Bengal Legislative Assembly will be Rs. 2,000 per month, while that of the Deputy Speaker will be Rs. 250 per month. The salary of the President of the Bengal Legislative Council will be Rs. 1,500 per month, while that of the Deputy President will be Rs. 2,000 per annum.—United Press.

AZIZUL HUQ ELECTED SPEAKER

CALCUTTA, April 7.

By 159 against 81 votes, the newly-elected Bengal Legislative Assembly, which met for the first time this afternoon, elected Khan Bahadur Azizul Haq, ex-Education Minister, who was the nominee of the Ministerial Party, as the Speaker of the Lower House.

His rival, Mr. Kumar Shiv Sekhareshwar Roy was supported by the Congress Group.—United Press.

Adjournment On Jute Strike Question

CALCUTTA, April 7.

The first meeting of the newly-elected members of the Bengal Assembly was held at 2-45 this afternoon with Mr. Eric Studd leader of the European Group, in the chair.

Before election of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker was taken up, Dr. Nalinakshya Sanyal, member of the Congress Party, wanted leave of the House to move an adjournment motion to discuss the conduct of the Executive authority in connection with the jute mills strike in the vicinity of Calcutta. As the requisite number of members stood up in support of the leave to be granted to Dr. Sanyal to move his motion, the acting Speaker announced that the adjournment motion will be taken up for discussion after elections of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker were over.

One Muslim member objected to the leave being granted at this juncture, as he thought the strike of this nature was of everyday occurrence in India at the present moment.

A remarkable feature of attendance by the members of Congress Party was that one of them came in loin cloth.—United Press.

No More Preference To Britain

(Continued from Page 1.)

istan, Mr. Sidhwa asked whether the federation would further urge Government to publish a report.

The Chairman said that the Government of India refused to publish the report of the Indian Trade Delegation, as they said that it was a confidential document. The incoming committee would, however, consider whether they could further purpose the matter or not.

NO RESOLUTION ON MINISTERIAL CRISIS

Mr. Pandit asked whether the House would be given an opportunity to discuss the momentous issue of the constitutional crisis in the provinces. The president said that the Executive Committee had already issued a statement, and they did not propose to bring forward any resolution on the subject.—

INCOME-TAX REPORT

Overhaul Administrative Machinery

Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai moved a resolution on the income-tax enquiry committee's report to the effect that "the federation is of the opinion that, whereas the Committee was intended to examine in a broadminded manner both the incidence of tax and the efficiency of its administration with a view to ascertain and adjust the incidence of tax on a basis of equity and to give much-needed and over-due relief to the public by the overhaul of the administrative machinery, the committee's report is conceived with the narrow outlook of obtaining as much revenue as possible, without any regard to the welfare of trade and industry and the customs prevailing in the country from time immemorial.

The federation urges that the Government of India, before taking any steps to incorporate these recommendations into law, should overhaul in the first instance the administrative machinery of the income-tax department with a view to give adequate relief to assessees and should see that in amending the act no greater burdens are imposed on tax-payers, who have long suffered from lack of the redeeming features that obtain in other countries, according to their conditions and circumstances. The federation strongly protests against the haste with which the income-tax amending bill was passed into law last February in the absence of the important groups in the Legislative Assembly without waiting for full consideration of the income-tax committee's report as a whole." After discussing in detail the various aspects of the question, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai said that the limit of income-tax had already been reached and the committee, in the guise of making a survey in order to bring about equitable distribution of tax, had recommended a substantial increase in the existing rates. He emphasised that the raising of the quantum of income-tax was not the main concern of the committee. If Government wished they had the power to raise or lower the tax when and if necessary.

Mr. Padampat Singhania said that they had been crying for years for reformation of the income-tax administrative machinery. Some suggestions had been made by the committee and the speaker suggested that Government concentrate on the question of the separation of the judicial functions of the appellate authority and the administrative functions of the Assistant Commissioners. He warned Government that the public were fed up with commissions and committees and said that they would refuse to submit to any grinding addition to taxation on the score of principles or under cover of administrative reform.

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta opposed the proposal made by the committee to merge the incomes of husband and wife, as also to tax non-earning institutions, such as the stock exchange and the federation itself.

Sardar Sodbhans maintained that there was no justification in exempting pensions earned in British India from Indian income-tax.

Mr. S. C. Roy said that the whole report had been conceived in the well-known policy of left-handed concessions and right-handed operations.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu urged that the federation should give a proper lead in the matter of aggregation of incomes for purposes of tax.

The resolution was adopted.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas moved the next resolution expressing the Federation's grave concern at the plight to which the Indians in Zanzibar have been, and are being, reduced by the decrees of 1934 which have the effect of.

(a) Creating a Government monopoly of the clove trade which has been for a century the principal business of the Indians in Zanzibar against the express stipulation in the treaty of friendship between the British Government and the Sultan of Zanzibar in 1886 and then in 1898.

(b) Depriving Indians of their enjoyed right of acquiring land in Zanzibar, and

(c) Restricting even their right to recover debts due to them by repeated extension of the moratorium declared about three years ago.

RETALIATION AT LAST.

The Federation, while acknowledging the support accorded by the Government of India, urges the Government to take speedy and effective steps including, as a last resort, the exclusion of clove imports into India which is their principal market with a view to bringing home to the British Government the gross injustice done to Indians in Zanzibar by the said legislation which spells utter ruin to them and the serious consequences of the policy of squeezing out Indians from Zanzibar where they had settled before it became a British protectorate.

ITALIAN ZULUM.

At the outset, Sir Purshotamdas welcomed Mr. Puri, the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, East Africa, who had come out to India again after 26 years.

Sir Purshotamdas said that during the last three years, various methods had been employed by the Colonial Office to bring pressure on the puppet Sultan of Zanzibar to squeeze Indians out of the clove trade.

Incidentally, he referred with indignation to the zulum of the Italian Government in expelling the Mohammedali Stores from Ethiopia. It was a pity that, the Government of India and the public of this country had no difference of opinion in regard to this matter, they had mainly to depend on his Majesty's Government for guidance and orders. If this had happened to a businessman belonging to an independent country, the matter might have been looked upon as very nearly verging on war. But India was not independent and they had to be content with protests and reasoning.

Sir Purshotamdas declared that it was no good expecting loyalty to the empire from India, when Indians abroad were subjected to such indignities and injustice.

The Indians had settled in Zanzibar more than a century ago, and it was not wrong to say that they took Englishmen to settle there. Such being the case, was it fair to expel them? He hoped that the Government of India would go sufficiently forward and demand bare justice consistent with self-respect. Concluding, Sir Purshotamdas suggested that the Government of India in the meantime should have enquiries made whether it was feasible to grow cloves in India; otherwise they would be failing in their duty to the public.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Terms For Trade Agreement

Mr. G. L. Mehta moved a comprehensive resolution urging the Government of India in negotiating the terms of a fresh trade agreement between the United Kingdom and India and should keep in view that—

(a) The fresh trade agreement will not be acceptable to the country, unless it offers substantially better terms to India for the development of her export trade;

(b) The terms of the fresh trade agreement should leave enough scope for the Government of India to negotiate a bilateral trade agreement with other countries;

(c) The terms of the treaty will secure definite markets in the United Kingdom for important materials and products of India;

(d) Preferences that will be offered to the United Kingdom industries under the fresh trade agreement will in no way affect the interests of indigenous industries at any time during the period of the trade treaty, and further no undertakings should form a part of the agreement which militate against the very principle of the policy of industrial development adopted by India, and which restricts India's liberty to shape her fiscal policy, or detracts from protection now enjoyed by industries in India;

(e) India should have separate trade treaty arrangements with the colonies of the British Empire and such arrangements should not form part of a fresh trade treaty with the United Kingdom.

NO FURTHER PREFERENCE

The resolution expressed the opinion that in such terms as may be arranged between India and the United Kingdom, the question of offering further preference to the United Kingdom textile industry should be ruled out on the ground that India has, as a result of the recent Tariff Board Enquiry, granted too high preference, and that she cannot afford to grant any further preference against the interests of an indigenous industry. The resolution suggested that the terms of a fresh trade agreement should tend to secure a greater share for this country in the United Kingdom's requirements of materials and products, due regard being had to the burdens of the home charges and profits from such activities in Great Britain as shipping, insurance and banking. The resolution trusted that the un-official advisory committee will tender advice to the Government of India on the lines indicated above.

BRITAIN NEEDS IT MORE

Mr. Mehta said that when the Indo-British Trade Agreement and the Ottawa Trade Agreement were rejected by the Assembly, dire calamities to India's foreign trade were foreshadowed by some. Nothing however happened. On the contrary, the British Government showed keenness for the new agreement for the reason that Britain needed the Indian market for more than India needed the British market.

Mr. Mehta feared that under the present conditions any trade agreement between England and India was 'per se' bound to be of an unequal character because of the political relationship which would have scales heavily in favour of England. It would also tend to create new British vested interests, and consolidate some old ones in India which would later ask for safeguards.

TWO PRINCIPLES

He urged that two principles should govern the new agreement, namely, that India's foreign trade should be considered as a whole, and not piecemeal; and her external obligations and liabilities should be taken into account in any evaluation of the balance of payments. The very nature of India's export trade made it imperative that any trade agreement with England should not be such as to jeopardise India's trade with various non-empire countries or weaken India's bargaining power 'vis-a-vis' other countries, while leaving England free to conclude bilateral agreements, irrespective of their effects on India.

IT IS A MANDATE

Pandit Santanam, after tracing the history of the Ottawa and Mody-Lees Pacts, declared that the resolution before the House was a mandate to the three representatives of the Federation who would be shortly proceeding to England in connection with Indo-British trade negotiations. The main object was that their hands must be strengthened to the extent, that due to any pressure or circumstances while in England, they should not be allowed to go beyond the four corners of the mandate contained in the resolution. He wanted the Federation to make it explicitly clear to those three representatives that at least they must not be a party to any agreement like the Ottawa Pact of 1932. He concluded, "if we are strong in giving them this mandate in no uncertain terms, I think they would feel themselves strengthened, and they would secure the best terms for India".

Dewan Bahadur Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliar stressed that any agreement made should secure definite markets in the United Kingdom for the Indian raw produce like oilseeds, vegetable oils, coffee, cotton, leather, etc. All these years fiscal autonomy had not been strictly followed by the Government in practice. For them this question of fiscal autonomy was no mere sentiment. It was the foundation of India's industrial development. Any encroachment would result in crippling India's industrial expansion.

OUTLET FOR INDIAN GOODS

Mr. Mangaldas and Mr. Begraj Gupta further supported the resolution. The latter said that any agreement to be negotiated should secure a much larger outlet for Indian goods than that for British goods. The most incurable optimist would admit that India's gold would be soon exhausted and gold exports would cease some day. The only alternative will be borrowing which was not to the interest of either India or England.

The resolution was adopted.

DISCRIMINATION IN STATES

Mr. M. C. Ghia moved that the federation was gravely concerned over the discrimination higher duties which were levied by some Indian states on the imports of Indian products in their territorial limits than on imports of non-Indian products. The resolution urged the Indian state administrations to abolish such discriminating duties which were detrimental to Indian industries.

After Mr. Dahanukar had supported it, the resolution was passed.

PROTEST AGAINST RAILWAY POLICY.

Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji moved the next resolution recording the federation's protest against the personnel of the Weagwood Committee, which did not include a single Indian, and that the terms of reference thereof, in the opinion of the federation were very narrow and tendencious in character. The federation reiterated the urget necessity of radical reorganisation of the railway system, with a view to ensure economic and efficient transport for the public. The resolution further strongly disapproved of the recent action of the Secretary of State in not exercising option of the purchase of the Bengal North Western Railway and the M.S.M. Railways, despite the decision of the Indian legislature, and against the spirit of the accepted policy of state management adopted by the Government of India since 1923.

Mr. G. L. Mehta and Mr. R. M. Gandhi supported the resolution which was passed.

MOVED FROM CHAIR

The federation adopted a resolution moved from the Chair that the prevailing high rates of import duties on numerous raw materials used in manufacturing processes within the country to impose a definite handicap on particular indigenous industries, and urged that

(a) The industries using imported raw materials on which ordinary revenue duty was levied should be given the drawback of import duties; or

(b) The industries using as their raw materials product of protected industries should be entitled to some consideration for extra outlaw.

Mr. D. N. Sen strongly supported the resolution.

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, with a vigorous speech, moved that the Federation viewed with concern the deterioration of the position of Indian exports in northern European markets particularly in Germany, brought about by a policy of regulation of their foreign trade by such countries on basis the barter and compensation system, and strongly urged the Government of India to remain actively in contact and keep in constant touch with the trend of economic activities and commercial regulations abroad, through its trade commissioners stationed in various countries, and explore the possibilities of entering into bilateral trade agreements and clearing arrangements with such countries, as necessary, in order to maintain and develop India's export trade.

Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji and Shivratan Mehta supported the resolution, which was passed.

On the motion of Mr. A. L. Ojha, the House adopted a resolution expressing regret at the denial of representation to local industry on the coal mining committee, and in view of this fact, urging the Government to consult the opinion of the coal industry before legislating thereon.

CENTRAL SEEDS COMMITTEE

The Federation also passed Mr. R. M. Gandhi's resolution urging the Government of India the necessity of appointing a Central Seeds Committee on the lines of the cotton and jute committees adequate representation thereon of all the interests concerned.

The Federation adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

CHRYSLER STRIKE ENDS

Agreement Between Workers And Authority Signed

NEW YORK, April 7.

An agreement terminating the Chrysler strike has been signed. 65,000 employees of the Chrysler works and 20,000 in dependent factories are returning to work.

By the terms of the agreement the Chrysler corporation recognises the union of automobile workers as the collective bargaining agency for its members. The Corporation will not aid any organisation which might undermine the union of automobile workers.

The union has pledged to call no sitdown strikes nor to permit its members to strike in the Chrysler plants for duration of the agreement which will be valid till 31/3 1938. The Corporation undertakes to resume employment of strikers without discrimination.

Both the parties agree to cancel any pending litigation. Negotiations are opening at Detroit for a supplementary agreement on issues which have not yet been dealt with.—Reuter.

MULTAN, April 7.

Ten prisoners died in the Multan District Jail of cerebrospinal fever, 15 others are being treated in the jail hospital. Precautions are being taken to prevent infection from spreading.—A.P.

Bombers Collide In Mid-Air

SANDIEGO: April 7.

Four United States Naval airmen were killed when two bombers collided in mid-air and plunged into the sea after leaving an aircraft carrier at Lexington, forty miles from Sanpedro.—Reuter.

40 HOUR WEEK FOR TEXTILE LABOUR

WASHINGTON: April 7.

The delegates of Belgium, Poland and Canada supported the proposal of 40-hour week for textile industry at to-day's session of the World Textile Conference, but the spokesmen of Japanese employers and the Japanese Government urged that it was more important to lower textile prices from tariff barriers and thus aid in raising the purchasing power of the low income group of workers.—Reuter.

LADY HOUSTON'S LEGACY

LONDON, April 7.

Lady Houston left an estate valued at 1,528,000 sterling, on which the estate duty amounted to 69,000 sterling. By will made aboard the steam yacht "Liberty" in March, 1930, the whole estate is left to Miss Juliana Margaret Hoare, aunt of Sir Samuel Hoare, who died in March 1936.

Letters of Administration of Lady Houston's estate were granted to Mrs. Florence Wrey one of the persons entitled to share in the estate.

It is understood that the sum mentioned refers only to Lady Houston's estate in the United Kingdom. Her husband, Sir Robert Houston had left seven million sterling when he died in 1926.—Reuter's Special.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON CITY JOURNALIST

Association Must Protest Says Bhatt

KARACHI, April 7.

A special meeting of the Sind Journalists' Association has been convened on Saturday to record its protest against the alleged rude behaviour and rough treatment meted out to a press reporter on duty by a police sergeant in Bombay.

In this connection Mr. Bhadra Shanker Bhatt, the Secretary of the Sind Journalists' Association, in the course of a statement says:

"The journalists on duty have many times to face such discourteous treatment and even physical violence. The police sergeant concerned at Bombay has exhibited only one such incident. But the Journalists' Association must raise strong protest against such acts of the police officials."—United Press.

Rebels Retreat Leaving 800 Dead

VALENCIA, April 7.

The Republican troops scored an important success last night when they made a surprise night attack on the insurgent positions on Mount Chimorra in the Pozoblanco sector.

The republicans claim to have encircled the enemy and opened intensive fire on which the insurgents retreated precipitately leaving over 500 dead in addition to 150 prisoners. Eleven guns were taken and one German-made tank.—Reuter.

GUARANTEED CURES

Haemorrhoids and Piles (Bleeding) can be healed within 14 days.
Lack of Vitality (if not from Childbirth) within 12 days.
Venereal diseases (Acute or Chronic) within 10 days.
Lucorrhea and menstrual disorders within 8 days.
Asthma and Bronchitis (Chronic since 15 years Limit) within 10 days.
Scrofulla and Consumption cured within 20 days.
Graval or Gall stone within 3 days.

NO OPERATION.
FREE CONSULTATION
From
10 A.M. to 12 P.M. & 2 P.M. to 7 P.M.
at
AJMAL MEDICAL HALL,
KOTHARI MANSION,
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.
(Open on Sundays also) Phone

India Govt. Also Plans For Prosperity

Nixon Advertises Lloyd Barrage Before 'Elders'

NEW DELHI, April 7.

A Bill to validate inter-marriages which are current among Arya Samajists as passed by the Assembly, was passed by the Council of State to-day, on the motion of Mr. P. N. Sapru.

Mr. P. N. Sapru introduced a Bill to control coastal traffic of India.

Mr. Hossain Imam's resolution urging practical steps to increase the purchasing power of Indians was rejected.—United Press.

Mass Purchasing Power

The Council of State had a thin attendance when it assembled today to transact non-official business.

Syed Hossein Imam moved a resolution recommending the Governor-General in Council to take practical steps in all possible directions to increase the purchasing power of Indians. He was of the opinion that Indian currency was overvalued. The result was that India's position in the world trade list had gone down three stages. Whereas she was the sixth previously, she was the ninth now. He did not wish the ratio to be manipulated, but the same course should be followed in respect of currency as in England, the aim being to regulate prices and not to maintain any rigid connection with the currencies of foreign countries.

Mr. Sapru advocated currency expansion, reduction of home charges and organisation of industries on a vast scale.

NO SHORT CUTS

Mr. Nixon, the Finance Secretary, replying on behalf of Government said that Syed Hossain Imam had said that if the rupee were devalued, prices in India generally would increase, and also exports from India would increase. He pointed out that the two effects were opposed to each other. Devaluation was another manner of putting a burden on the consumer, and he did not see how prosperity could come merely by calling eight annas a rupee. He assured the House that Government were doing planning in almost every department. The Lloyd Barrage and Civil Aviation were the results of planning. He admitted that the planning was not on the scale at which it was done in Russia or America, but that was incompatible with democratic government. Government were constantly taking steps to increase the purchasing power of the masses, but there were no short cuts to prosperity.

After Mr. K. R. K. Choudhury had supported it and Syed Hossain Imam replied, the resolution was rejected. The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE CHAIRMANSHIP

Killedar Succeeds Talpade

Mr. M. M. Killedar was elected Chairman of the Municipal Schools Committee, which met for the first time of the new official year on Wednesday evening when Mrs. Shanti Tyebji presided.

Mr. M. N. Talpade the retiring Chairman was not present at the meeting.

The two candidates who contested for the Chairmanship were Mr. Killedar and Mr. I. S. Patel.

The former was declared elected having obtained 10 votes against the latter's 6.

On being elected Mr. Killedar assumed the chair amidst the usual acclamation.

Appealing for the co-operation of the members during the ensuing year, he said:

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Although we have extended primary education on a voluntary basis as much as we can, we have not been able to secure "Compulsion" in the real sense of the word in the two Wards of the City (viz. F & G) where compulsory education has been introduced. There are nearly 3,000 to 4,000 non-attending children which have to be brought into the schools. We have not so far launched prosecutions against the defaulting parents. In the absence of any such steps, I do do not think matters will improve.

Secondly, we should try to secure from Government, the sanction for introduction of the Free and Compulsory Education in B & E Wards for which correspondence is already going on with Government.

DISCIPLINE.

Further, he emphasised the need of enforcing discipline in schools, which could be brought about by more frequent visits by the members to the school.

Concluding he said,

The question of adjusting the expenditure within he Budget grant sanctioned by the Corporation (which is less by a lakh of rupees than the amount asked for by us) will have to be taken up very early and question of economising to the extent of a lakh of rupees will have to be decided upon.

B. B. & C. I. WEEK-END

EXCURSION TRAIN.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway are putting on a new week-end Excursion train between Bombay and Surat which will also serve the popular sea-side resorts of Dahanu Road, Gholvad, Daman and Udvada.

Return tickets by this train will be issued at much reduced rates, and this enterprise should undoubtedly give a fillip to week-end travel out of Bombay.

The great feature of the train will be its high speed, as it will do the journey from Bombay to Surat in about 4 hours and from Bombay to Daman Road in about 2½ hours, giving a speed of over 40 miles an hour, which is faster than that of the Frontier Mail. This should prove an added attraction as it will enable passengers to leave Bombay Central at 3-10 p.m. on Saturday returning there at 10-10 a.m. on Monday morning in time for business.

KING'S CORONATION

Celebrations In India

Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

In view of His Majesty's declared intention to come to India at a later date to hold a Royal Durbar and of the difficulties in having any kind of elaborate celebrations in the plains on the day fixed for the Coronation in the absence of most local Governments from their winter, headquarters, the Government of India have decided that the celebration of the Coronation in India should be on the simple lines adopted in 1911.

The day fixed for the Coronation in London, May 12, is being notified as a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

On the day of the Coronation a parade by troops available at or near the headquarters of Governments will be held. It is proposed to hold Divine Service on that day at Simla and similar services will be held in all Christian Churches in Provincial capitals. The question of holding services at other Civil Stations is left to the discretion of the Bishops concerned but at military stations parade services will be held under the orders of the military authorities. The Government of India have no doubt that followers of other religions will hold similar services in their own places of worship.

There will no doubt be unofficial celebrations of the day, and it is expected that people in several parts of the country will desire to subscribe to small celebrations such as entertainment of school children, feeding the poor or fireworks, but it is not proposed to raise any general funds such as those collected on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee.

University Senate Election

Mr. Gunvantlal V. Kapadia is standing as a candidate for election to the senate from the registered graduates constituency next June. He says:

I am a Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws of the Bombay University. I am also practising as a Solicitor for 10 years. For the past many years I am taking keen interest in all matters connected with the education of our youths. I believe that there is a great scope for improvement in the system of our education. I also believe that changes in the curriculum of the University and in the system of education as well as examinations so as to suit the present conditions are necessary. I also believe that endeavours should be made so as to make the education useful. Ways and means should also be found to remove the growing unemployment among our educated classes.

During last 7 years I have taken active part in the national movement of our country. I am a member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and have supported all progressive measures there.

OPEN LETTER TO WESTERN INDIA LIBERALS

(Continued from page 6)

Instrument of Instructions issued to him."

And section 54 (1)—of which you, sirs, have deliberately omitted the latter half!—says that:

"In so far as the Governor of a province is by or under this Act required to act in his discretion or to exercise his individual judgment, he shall be under the general control of, and comply with such particular directions, if any, as may from time to time be given to him by, the Governor-General in his discretion, *but the validity of anything done by a Governor shall not be called in question on the ground that it was done otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this section* (Italics mine).

From these two sections, Sirs, is it not crystal clear that the Governors could have given the assurance solicited by the majority party leaders without the least fear of the validity of their action being called in question either in view of the Instrument of Instructions or in view of the Instructions, if any, given to them by the Governor-General in his discretion? The framers of the Constitution no doubt meant to bring about a real transfer of power to the provinces, and hence this great latitude given to the Governors under these sections. But why has it not been exercised in the interests of stable government in the provinces?

Out-Shylocking Shylock

It has been said again and again that the Congress leaders ought not to have demanded the assurances of non-interference by the Governors in their constitutional activities, if they really wished to work the constitution. To justify the position of the Congress, let me beg you to remember how the Governor-General recently exercised his powers of veto. The measure to reduce the post-card rate was formally passed by the Assembly, there was no question whatsoever of the passing of that Bill affecting the peace of the land or the interests of the minorities or even the financial stability or credit of the Government (the credit of the Government is surely not so low as to be affected by a matter of two crores, which could have been easily made up by a judicious cut elsewhere!)—and yet the Governor-General thought it fit to step forward with his powers of certification, and disallow the measure! Now, Sirs, it was exactly this sort of interference in this kind of popular measures—not affecting any of the special responsibilities imposed on the Governors—that the Congress did not wish to have in running the administration of the provinces; and were they not perfectly justified in requesting the Governors to give them a free hand at least in the sphere of their constitutional activities? If they had over-stepped these, the Governors were free to stop them, were they not?—And in that case, the blame would have been rightly thrown, legally and morally, not upon the shoulders of the Governors, as now, but upon the Congress leaders themselves!

Sirs, if you study the present situation dispassionately, you will, I doubt not, be forced to admit the cogency of these conclusions. You will be forced to admit that if the Governors had acted without any mental reservation, they would not have deemed it either necessary or prudent to withhold the assurance from the Congress leaders and 'stifle willing co-operation with pedantic platitudes and finicking formulae'!

Sirs, when I read the conversations between the Governors and the Congress leaders, I was strongly reminded of the following dialogue between Portia and Shylock.

Portia:—"Have by some surgeon, Shylock, on your charge, to stop his wounds, lest he do bleed to death."

Shylock:—"Is it so nominated in the bond?"

Portia:—"It is not so expressed; but what of that? 'Twere good you do so much for charity."

Shylock:—"I cannot find it: 'tis not in the bond."

Shylock, Sirs, it can be easily seen, at least spoke the truth when he said that he could not comply with Portia's gentle request, since it was not in the bond! But can we say the same of the Governors, when they said that with all the goodwill and sympathy in the world, they could not give the assurance solicited by the Congress, "as it was not in the bond?" Have not Their Excellencies clearly out—Shylocked Shylock?

S. I DEPRESSED CLASS LEAGUE

Under the leadership of George Alexander a publi meeting will be held to form the Bombay all sects South Indians Depressed Class League, to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. at Bora Street, Lower Colaba, Bombay. Dr. B R Ambedkar will attend the meeting.

A. I. V. I. A. AND ITS AIM

NATIONAL ECONOMIC SELF SUFFICIENCY

Cottage Industries Provide Full-time Work For Unemployed

(Through All-India Village Industries Association).

So long as in 1880, the Famine Commission observed that the only cure for the economic malaise that had overtaken our country was the development of industries other than agriculture and independent of the fluctuations of the seasons.

With the advent of machinery, it became natural to contemplate such developments in terms only of large scale factories and organised industries. Several of these industries have now been established in our midst and we are less dependent now than we were in the past on the import of articles like cloth, sugar, soap, cement, paper, iron and steel. And yet, all this development has resulted in the absorption by these industries of only 17,00,000 persons! Obviously, if our further attempts at national economic self-sufficiency are in the same direction, we shall be able thereby to provide employment only for a very small percentage of the unemployed and under-employed population in our villages.

A. I. V. I. A'S AIM

It is the aim of the All-India Village Industries Association organised by Mahatma Gandhi—in response to a resolution of the Bombay session of the Indian National Congress held in October 1934—to promote the revival and development of rural industries on lines which are in consonance with the trend of our social order, which is predominantly rural. The centralised system of production does not meet the acute problem of rural unemployment.

One aspect of this problem is the need for the encouragement of subsidiary occupations. These serve to utilise profitably the leisure of the agricultural worker. The next aspect is the provision of temporary employment for those who are unemployed in off seasons, and the third is the drawing off the surplus labour or the labour which is either unemployed or under-employed, by the organisation of full-time work through cottage industries.

THREE-FOLD PROGRAMME

It is this three-fold programme that the All-India Village Industries Association has placed before itself. Its success, however, will depend on the extent to which the people resident in towns and cities co-operate in these efforts by confining their purchases, so far as possible, to the cent per cent Swadeshi products turned out by villagers or others engaged in cottage industries.

STATES' PEOPLE'S APPEAL TO CONGRESS CABINET

"Advise Princes Not To Join Federation In Interest Of Nation"

A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference was held in Bombay in the office of the Conference on Tuesday, when the following resolutions on Federation were passed. Dr. Pattabhi, the President of the Conference, presided.

Since the time for the rulers of Indian States taking a final decision on the question of accession to Federation is drawing near, the Working Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference takes this last occasion, as in its opinion is its bounden duty, to declare on behalf of the people of the Indian States that the proposed Federation would be inimical to their interests and to make a fervent appeal to the rulers of States to decline to accede to it. The Committee is also convinced that it would be against the best interests of the Governments of the States themselves to enter a Federation, which they agreed to join strictly on the condition that central responsibility would characterize it and to which dominant sections of opinion in British India are implacably opposed, as by so doing the rulers of States would unnecessarily draw upon themselves the hostility of British Indians who are engaged in a political struggle directed primarily against British Imperialism and in which at the moment the Governments of the States are not involved. This will lead inevitably to constant friction between British India and the States, which it is in the power of the rulers of States to avoid, and which it would certainly be in their interest to avoid. As the Federation, once established, is intended to be indissoluble at any time in future, and is recognised by the rulers of States themselves to be indissoluble, the mischief that will result from it will be wholly irretrievable, and the least that the Governments of the States should do in self-interest, even if they are to ignore the opposition of the people in the States, is to delay their accession to Federation till British India finds itself in a position to work the Federal Constitution in a spirit of co-operation.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS CABINET

This Committee appeals to the Working Committee of the All-India Congress now that the Constitution has been wrecked in respect of Provincial Autonomy in six out of eleven provinces, to advise the Princes not to join the Federation in the interests of the Nation, so that the New Constitution may be deemed to have been wholly rejected.

OPPOSITION KEEP OUT

When Punjab Governor Addresses Assembly Session

LAHORE, April 7.

With the entire opposition block barring two absenting and with crowded galleries, the Punjab Assembly met this morning to hear His Excellency the Governor, for the first time after the inauguration of the Provincial Autonomy in the Punjab.

His Excellency who on arrival, was received by the Speaker and other Assembly officers, walked to the chair with measured steps, all the members remaining standing in their seats.

His Excellency's speech was punctuated with repeated applause from the Opposition benches, which were filled with members of other groups. From the opposition groups only Mr. Malik Barkat Ali (Muslim League) and Mr. Gauba (Millat Party) were present in the Assembly.

Just before the Governor arrived Main Iftakharuddin, Secretary of the Congress Assembly Party, handed the Assembly Secretary a statement on behalf of his Party, giving reasons for their absence from the House.—United Press.

Official And Personal

The Governor of Bombay received Commanding General Sir Kaiser Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, Lieut-General Narayan Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, Colonel Surendra Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana and Suba Narendra Man at Government House on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended the Annual Prize Distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial School, Matunga on Wednesday.

THE KNOT GETTING UNITED

(Continued from page 6)

course adopted by them is not constitutional.

The Rt. Hon. Tej Bahadur Sapru happily refers to the growth of Constitutional Conventions. If one reads the Parliamentary Debates and other similar literature, one will find it stated by authorities that sufficient scope was left for Constitutional Conventions to grow. Clause VIII is a typical illustration for the subject in view. Much depends on what happens at the very outset for the growth of Constitutional Conventions. Is the step now taken in conformity with what was contemplated?

In view of the events that are happening, it seems that the majority parties will be called upon to discharge the trust. Leave the Governors alone; the Secretary of State can certainly intervene under Sections 54 and 14 of the Act and instruct the Governors through the Governor-General to meet the Congress Leaders and find a way out.

Bombay, April 6.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

Convincing Victory For Lahore Y. M. C. A.

Latif Scores Four Goals In Deadly Form

A good start a mild shock and an excellent recovery of the Lahore team, is the story in a nutshell, of the match played, this evening, in the Aga Khan Hockey tournament, between the second team from the Punjab, the Lahore Y. M. C. A., who made their appearance for the first time in Bombay and gave a good account of themselves, beating the second string of the Lusitanians by a convincing margin of 5 goal to 2.

It is a pity that the visitors could not stage their full side, some of their "star" players having dropped out at the eleventh hour, due to unavoidable circumstances, though it is understood that two of them might still make the journey to Bombay for their next match.

The game opened with almost level exchanges though the Lahore team did not take long to gain the upper hand. During this period, Asghar, their inside-left, just missed the goal-mouth and shortly afterwards, Latif, a Punjab "Blue", opened the score after a good solo effort Following this the home team's goalkeeper saved thrice from Latif and Asghar, the former's waist-high shot hitting him badly.

It was now for the Lusitanians to retaliate and after a couple of unsuccessful attempts, they not only drew level, but also, obtained the lead, through their centre-forward, Rattos, who was responsible for both the goals.

At half-time, the Y.M.C.A. were in arrears by one goal.

BRILLIANT RECOVERY

Thus encouraged, the Lusitanians opened strongly after resumption and twice tested Yusuf, the Visitors' goalkeeper, without result and then Latif was seen working hard for the equaliser, but he received little assistance from his colleagues in the attack. The home team's full-backs were playing a spirited game, but ultimately had to give way to Latif, who was now being capably assisted by Harbel a member of the 1935 Indian team which toured New Zealand, and their combined movements, eventually proved effective, when Latif scored with a good placing to bring his side on level terms.

The score being two-goals all, Y.M.C.A. defenders Caleb, Bali and Pritam in particular, bucked up and kept the goal intact.

BETTER PLAY BY LAHORE FORWARDS

Mohinder, the Y.M.C.A's left-winger now gave possession of the ball near the centre-line, and following a run down the touch-line, he passed on to Latif, who made no mistake in netting with a near range shot to put his side ahead. A goal combined movement between Asghar, Latif and Harbel gave the visitors their fourth goal, Latif, finishing again with a beautiful flick over the goalkeeper's stick.

Leading by four goals to two, the Y.M.C.A. completely outclassed their opponents, at this stage, and Harbel, picking a pass from Manmohan the outside-right scored the last goal with a classic shot which left the Lusi's custodian guessing.

Just before the final whistle, Rattos, the Lusi's Centre-forward nicely broke through the Y.M.C.A. defence, but Kartar, the opposing right back, who was following him like a shadow, prevented him from getting him in the "D", with a clever clearance.

RESULT

LAHORE Y.M.C.A. 5 goals.
LUSITANIANS 'B' 2 goals.

The teams were:—

LAHORE Y.M.C.A: Yusuf, Kartar and Pritam; Dalit, Caleb and Bali; Manmohan, Harbel, Latif and Mohinder.

LUSITANIANS 'B': V. Dias; J. B. Pinto and M. Dias; O Ferreira, J. Pinto and C. Lewis; M. Fernandes, D. D'Lima, Rattos, M. D'Souza and Rosario.

Umpires:—

Messrs. E. Baria and Rodriques.

THURSDAY'S MATCH 5-30 P.M. Bangalore vs Bhimraj Sports Club.

SUIT AGAINST "VIVIDHA VRITTA"

Hearing Postponed To April 13

Further hearing of the defamation case filed by Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, Member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, against Mr. R. K. Tatnis, editor of the "Vividha Vritta" came up before Mr. R. Mathalone at the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Mazagaon, on Wednesday.

Mr. Khan admitted having received a notice dated April 5 to produce the two orders that were served on him by the Chief Presidency Magistrate during the riot time. He said he resigned his membership of the Corporation as a protest towards the end of August, 1936, and admitted that he had made speeches and written articles exhorting the other Mahomedan members of the Corporation to resign. He further stated that about two months prior to the beginning of the riots, he was writing articles about the Maruti temple.

After a few questions regarding the other papers which published articles about him, the defence showed the Court an issue of the "Hilal" dated 16th October, 1936, edited by Mr. Khan, in which he had said that he had made preparations to go to jail and since morning had sent his wife and children to his father-in-law's. As it was time then, the case was adjourned to April 13.

Mr. M. T. Khaderbhoy assisted by Messrs. Pereira and Mohamed Ebrahim appeared for the complainant and Messrs. V. P. Varde and M. N. Talpade appeared for defence.

'C' Ward Congress

APPEAL TO PUBLIC

The Secretary, writes:—

"C" Ward public will be well aware that the National Week is going on. In this week Bhuleshwar Congress Committee has decided to observe the National Week and also has decided to create once again an atmosphere of enthusiasm and vigorous activity.

Programme for National Week is already published. We wish that public of "C" Ward will give us full co-operation in enrolling Congress members. Workers are requested to take away membership books against deposit from Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi which will remain open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily for enrolment of members.

COMMUNAL TENSION IN SIND VILLAGE

KARACHI, April 7.

An acute communal tension culminating in the murder of three Hindus prevails in the village Murpur in the Upper Sind Frontier, states a Press Note issued this evening by the Sind Government.

Four persons have already been arrested in this connection. To prevent further recurrence of lawlessness the Government propose to establish adequate police force.

The District Magistrate has been asked to take action to prevent inflammatory speeches being made.

Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Chief Minister, is leaving to-night for the village.

A Congress Enquiry Committee has been appointed, which has left for the village.—United Press.

Prince Of Berar For Coronation

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), April 7.

In order to participate in the Coronation of His Majesty, H. H. The Prince of Berar left for Bombay this evening 'en route' to England.

The Prince is accompanied by certain military officials, and sails on 10th.

School Master Convicted

AHMEDABAD (By Mail)

Ambalal Shah, a schoolmaster of the Popular High School was convicted and sentenced to one day's R. I. and Rs. 225 fine, in default 6 months' addition imprisonment, on a charge of cheating certain students of that school.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas & Corporation Walk-Out

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the statement of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in your valued paper of Wednesday. I happened to be present when he addressed the Corporation and would say that his statement much differs from what he actually stated then. However, if he wants a little publicity. I will not grudge, but will he explain also to the public his attitude in regard to the adjournment motion of Mr. Mathradas Tricumji? May I know whether he voted for or against it? Or if he refrained from voting, why did he do so?—Yours, etc.,

A CITIZEN.

Bombay 7.

Odd Season Cheaper Rates.

As we stop hatching after the month of February, we offer Eggs for Hatching of White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Rhode Island Reds, Australorps, Light Sussex and Buff Orpingtons at Rs. 3 per dozen from the first week of March. Packing and freight Annas 12 extra for parcels of one dozen eggs Book early with prepaid orders.

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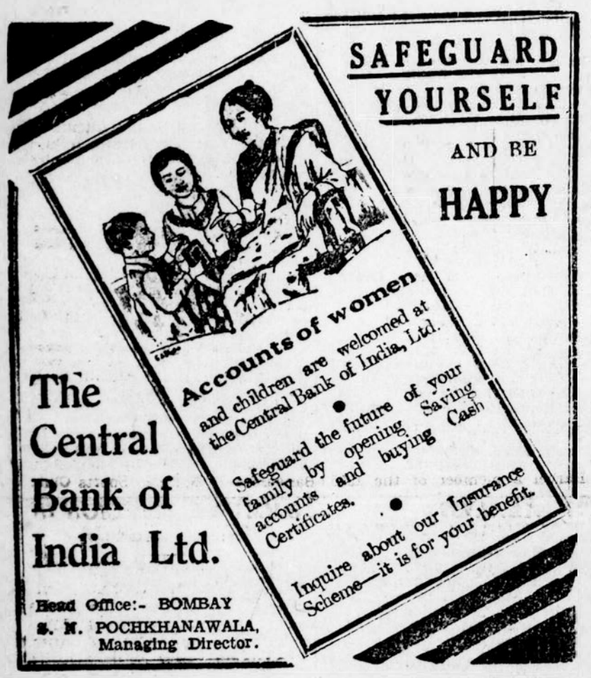
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Step-Motherly Treatment For National Industry

(Continued from page 12)

development and attempts have been made in certain quarters to create an artificial antithesis between agricultural and industrial interests not so much with a view to assist agricultural development as to restrict industrial progress

If India is to remain a producer of food grains and raw materials relying on other nations for the performance of essential services and for the satisfaction of the needs of modern economic life, India would become poorer and poorer. Industry and agriculture should grow up simultaneously and harmoniously. Indeed, their development is correlative and complementary in more than one way. We are being asked to believe that India is principally an agricultural country and has no other future save that of a producer of raw materials which she should export in order to balance her trade and her budget. Such conceptions are based on a misapprehension of the fundamentals of economic progress and have been abandoned in other countries

Dominions' Example

Even the British Dominions like South Africa, Australia and New Zealand resisted similar attempts of British administrators. They have resorted to industrialisation and even the recent efforts of British industrial interests through Imperial Economic Conferences to persuade the Dominions to take to complementary industries only have not been successful. The self-governing Dominions have their own industries policies which are nationalistic in character and which would no doubt stagger our Finance and Commerce Members. These Dominions are free to shape their fiscal policies most suited to their economic development.

India cannot also rest content merely with schemes of agricultural development. Industrial development is a 'sine qua non' of agricultural development! for without industrial development it is impossible to raise the standard of living or to increase the purchasing power of the people. I wish to impress upon those responsible for the economic well-being of the country that industrialisation of India is absolutely essential in order to lessen the pressure of population on land, to provide alternative sources of employment in order to absorb the surplus population and to diversify economic pursuits.

Cheap Transport.

Industrialisation demands adequate protection and the Provinces which have hitherto least industrialised themselves need protection the most. It is necessary that in addition to protective tariffs there should be cheap transport facilities, cheap money conditions and an ample of funds. We find that even the prevalence of cheap money conditions in the market does not ensure a plentiful supply of funds for industrial finance. The currency policy of the Government of India is determined by conceptions about the rate of Exchange, which I can only characterise as anti-national.

The Government of India, I regret to say, have no definite or positive industrial policy. It oscillates from time to time with the particular predilections and views of the successive Finance Members of the Government of India; moreover, a number of extraneous considerations affect the over-cautious and antiquated policy of discriminating protection.

Even in the present backward state of the country's finances, money would be available to a certain extent if only there is enough confidence in the Government's policy for industrialisation. If a plentiful supply of funds be made available to indigenous industries under a well-defined policy of protection, trade is bound to improve and any repercussions of such an improvement on the money market by way of increase in interest charges can be checked by the co-ordinating efforts of the Reserve Bank and the Scheduled Banks. High interest rates inevitably lead to slump and if the revival of trade following in the wake of the growth of indigenous industries is to be maintained, every precaution will have to be taken to see that high interest rates do not prevail as a consequence of improvement in trade.

Even the present halting policy of protection adopted by Government during the last 12 years has no small achievement to its credit.

The industries which developed during the last ten years although they have had restricted scope for expansion under the present policy of discriminating protection—have been contributing annually, on a conservative basis, about Rs. 100 crores to the national wealth of India. As against this gain, it is often contended that as a result of the policy of protection, the revenues of the Government of India are affected by the diminution or disappearance of receipts under customs duties. I feel that there can be no comparison between the loss of Customs Revenue to the Central Exchequer and the immense gain to the country in every direction.

I fail to understand how any responsible Government, with the genuine intention of initiating protectionist policy and a whole-hearted desire for the industrial recovery of this country can with any justification blame the protected industries for the natural consequences arising out of an effective protective tariff. If such a policy is to be successful, the indigenous industries can only grow and develop in the beginning at the expense of the imported commodities and those who blame the results of such a policy ignore the fundamental principles of a protective tariff.

The negotiations for the Trade Agreements with the United Kingdom and Japan afford good opportunities for the Government of India to review the whole export trade of India and to consider the possibilities of India entering into trade agreements with her best customers. It is a matter of surprise that the politicians and industrialists of Great Britain do not realise the fundamental implications of Indo-British relationship but instead seek to sell more and more goods to India, without caring to ensure to this country a favourable balance of trade which is absolutely essential and vital in the interests of Great Britain itself.

But the importance of the export trade is due not merely to the economic position. The export trade is not less vital to the individual agriculturist who has to sell his goods as well to the foreign manufacturer and who desires to sell his products to this country. The latter cannot expect to sell his products unless his country is prepared to buy goods from us

In regard to the agriculturist the export trade will not only enable him to grow more and realise prices on a 'par' with those ruling in the world, but bring him cash money with which to buy other goods.

Far-Sighted Policy Wanted

With the increasing financial responsibilities falling upon every autonomous province, the problem for the various Provincial Ministries to secure finances for the administration of Nation-building departments will not be an easy one. After the introduction of the Federal Government and when some of the revenues are transferred to Provincial Governments, it will be a bigger problem for the Federal Government to meet its ever-increasing demands on its Exchequer. Money will have to be found by all these administrations —Provincial and Federal—and the present economic condition of the people is such that there is very little prospect of raising revenues by taxing the public any further. Unless, therefore, means are devised to create and increase wealth in the country itself, unless the agriculturist is put in possession of greater resources, unless the middle-classes are offered fresh avenues for the absorption of unemployed, I, for one, cannot foresee any bright economic future for this country in years to come. I only wish that the Government will appreciate the economic realities of the situation and prevent any accentuation of discontent through wise statesmanship and far-sighted policy.

PROF. RANGA TO TRAIN UP KISAN YOUTHS

NEW DELHI: April 6.

The Andhra Peasants' Institute will commence its work on the "May Day." The fourth year session of the Institute will run for two months.

Professor N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., the Principal of the Institute, will be in residence to train up the peasant youths for leadership. It is expected that about one hundred students will attend the Institute.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, President of the All-India Kisan Sangh, will preside over the Kistna District Kisan Conference which will be held on the 15th April next.—United Press.

ALLEGED CONTRABAND ARMS MANUFACTURE

Raids And Arrests At Nankanasaheb

LAHORE, April 7.

A report from Nankanasahib states that the police raided several suspected places and arrested two Sikhs who are alleged to have been manufacturing pistols and supplying them to dacoits and other criminals for about Rs. 20 each.

The police seized quantities of pistol parts and pistols in various stages of manufacture. The alleged culprits are said to have been engaged in the trade for over five years.—A. P.

YOUTH COMMITS SUICIDE

PHILLANUR, April 6.

A corpse of a Hindu youth of village Aur, who committed suicide by swallowing opium, was found lying near the Railway quarters.

The tragedy is said to be a sequel to some allegations of a defamatory character against the deceased by the people of the village. The corpse was found in a decomposed state.

Two letters were also recovered from his pocket.—United Press.

ANDAMANS POLITICAL BROUGHT TO MYMENSING

To Be Released On 16th After 6 Years' Incarceration

("Chronicle" Special).

It is understood that Mr. Sachindra Chandra Home has been brought from Andamans to the Mymensingh Jail, after a period of six years. He is due to be released on the 16th April.

Mr. Home is a well-known political worker in his province and particularly in his district Mymensing. He has a long record of political suffering.

He was first arrested in 1917 in connection with the notorious Dacca Conspiracy Case, while still a student in the Matric class and was kept in Hazat jail for 3 years. In 1920 he was set free and again joined the school. But then came the Non-Co-operation movement, so he gave up his study and began vigorous work for the movement.

When the movement subsided he was forced by circumstances to take up the responsibility of maintaining his big family.

In 1928 he was served with a warrant in connection with an arms smuggling case and subsequently absconded. But in 1931 he was shot at and arrested with a revolver in hand. He fell senseless and was arrested.

He was charged on many counts and at last sentenced to seven years jail in connection with Attmabari Mail Robbery Case. He was ordered to be "B" class prisoner, but a year after trial he was sent to Andamans.

He was the only support of his big family and their ordeal can be well imagined than described.

HINDU SABHA WIRE TO MAHATMA

Attempt To Convert 500 Harijans To Christianity?

AHMEDABAD, April 6.

The Secretary of the local Hindu Sabha has received to-day a petition signed by several villagers that attempts are being made by Christian missionaries to convert 500 Harijans of several villages in the Ahmedabad district.

The petitioners have requested the Secretary of the Hindu Sabha to intervene in the matter immediately otherwise within five days these Harijans will be converted into Christianity.

Mr. Gangaram Khanna, Secretary of the Hindu Sabha, is proceeding to the spot to-morrow. Meanwhile he has sent a letter to Mahatma Gandhi asking for the latter's immediate advice as to what steps should be taken to prevent this proselytism.—United Press.

Programme Before Congress Legislators

(Continued From Page 6.)

with the Chirner Satyagraha memorial.

(4) Cancel all orders issued against real or alleged communists like Messrs. S. V. Deshpande, S. S. Mirajkar, K. N. Joglekar, Adhikari and others.

(5) Return securities taken from newspapers.

(6) Lift the bans imposed on any political organisations.

This is an illustrative list. Some acts of this sort must, however, be ordered immediately to demonstrate the earnestness inspiring Congress in office. These administrative acts, if allowed by the Governor, would have constituted the necessary assurance without imposing a reciprocal obligation on Congress Ministers. If they would not be allowed by the Governor, ground would have been prepared for a fight between the Governor and his constitutional advisors leading to a deadlock in the administrative sphere.

(To Be Continued).

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The words 'ENO" and "FRUIT SALT" are registered Trade Marks.

He Was Reluctant AT FIRST.

8th Feb. '30.
10, Chowringhee Rd.,
CALCUTTA.

Messrs. Frugtneit & Co.,
8, Waterloo Street,
Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,

Very reluctantly I persuaded myself to try a sample bottle of HAU-MAS-BRO which lead me to purchase two full bottles and I have the pleasure to acknowledge that HAU-MAS-BRO brought about an unexpected improvement to me.

I have suffered from ASTHMA for the last 14 years and I have tried hundreds of medicines. HAU-MAS-BRO is better than any of them. I have recommended it to two other ASTHMA patients known to me.

Yours faithfully,
N. K. SARKAR.

This may well be your own experience.

HAU-MAS-BRO.

If taken as directed never fails to give relief at once and ultimately to

CURE.

NOW HE PERSUADES OTHERS TO TRY HAU-MAS-BRO. THE CURE THAT CURES ASTHMA

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

Agents:— DELI RAM & BROS.
304, Princess Street, Bombay.

Distribution: Frugtneit & Co. 5 Dalhousie Square (B.C.) Calcutta, from whom a trial outfit may be had for 8 annas in stamps.

No 4711
Genuine Eau de Cologne
Blue & Gold Label
EAU DE COLOGNE
No 4711.
To comfort, cool, invigorate — in health and illness anywhere — at any time.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 29 POINTS DOWN

Bullion Better But Commodities Easy

BOMBAY, April 7

On Wednesday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON WEAK

New York cotton opened weak on gold rumours which were however officially denied. Prices rallied somewhat in the later session.

BULLION BETTER

Gold and silver prices were better.

COMMODITIES EASY

Wheat and other commodities were easy.

STOCK EXCHANGE UNSETTLED

The London Stock Exchange news of gold rumours in New York caused the market rather unsettled. Giltedged securities showed [illegible] trading.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1937

New York, April 7

Previous closing	14.36
To-day's opening	14.12
Difference	—.24
To-day's closing	14.07
Difference	—.29

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1937

Liverpool, April 7

Previous closing	7.18
To-day's opening	7.12
Difference	— 06
To-day's closing	7.65
Difference	—13

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs 244 8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 7

The cotton market was technically vulnerable owing to lower Liverpool advices coupled with easiness of other commodity markets which prompted caution among operators pending new crop developments. However later in the session the Chrysler settlement and the President's denial of rumours of a tax on gold imports or an alteration in the gold price caused better feeling and the market improved a little. The session opened trading in May option at 14.12 i.e. 24 points lower than previous closing. However later in the session the market rose to 14.16 on some better feeling and speculative buying.

New York cotton finally closed at 14.07 with a decline of 29 points for May delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 7

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (14.50/14.50) 14.13/14.12
July (14.36/14.31) 14.02/13.97
October (13.89/13.85) 13.50/13.47

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 7

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May (7.81) 7.68
American July (7.84) 7.72
Egyptian March (12.00) 11.80
Egyptian May (12.10) 11.90

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, April 7

Broach cotton for July-August delivery moved between Rs. 251-8 and Rs. 249-8 at night. The closing rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 251-4. Broach April-May delivery was Rs. 5-8 lower.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 7

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-7 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3 1/4) 2-4 1/2

JUTE

New Crop April May (£21 5/8 sellers) £21 5/8 sellers
Dunlop April (£23 1/4 sellers) £23 1/4 sellers.
Lightning April (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (12 7/16 value) 12 1/8 buyers
Forward July September (12 5/8 paid and buyers) 12 3/3 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay April May (£14 5/8 sellers) £14 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April May (£15 3/8 sellers) £15 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata April May (£13 3/4 sellers) £13 11/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal April May (£15 15/16 sellers) £15 13/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 7

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May at 125 1/8 and July 124 1/4, and October 114 3/4. The market was weak on Argentine and north American advices inducing general profit taking at the outset which however was partly offset by further sales to the continent later cheaper shippers offers and further realising May position depressed the market.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 7

Chicago wheat opened quiet with July at 1.27. The market ruled quiet on poor Liverpool advices which induced liquidation but later advanced fractionally to 1.27 1/8. The undertone was quiet.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)

Delivery May 1937

Bombay, April 7

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8 6 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 5 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8 5 6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	8 5 3

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 7

Previous closing	4.90 15/32
To-day's opening	4.90 1/16
To-day's closing	4.89 9/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 7

Previous closing	4.90.55
To-day's opening	4.90.45
To-day's closing	4.89.57

FRANC RATE

London, April 7

Previous closing	106.16
To-day's opening	106.47
To-day's closing	106.63
Difference	plus 17

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 7

Steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.90.45. The market at first was active on some buying pressure but later quietened on realising. The rate touched 4.90.00.

The sterling dollar cross closed at 4.89.57.

Franc opened at 106.47. The market was uninteresting with small alterations either way stop.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 106.63.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/3
Paris on Bombay (8.034) 8.041
New York on Bombay (37.08) 37.08
London on Milan (93.27) 93.13
London on Shanghai (0.92) 0.92 1/8
London on Shanghai (1-2 19/32) 1-2 19/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£283 buyers. Easy) £272 buyers £273 sellers. Weak.
Lead (£29 3/16 sellers. Weak) unquoted
Electrolytic Copper (£70 to £72 1/2) £70 to £72 1/2
Glasgow Iron (£87) £87

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, April 7

The following cable information was received from London to night.

"China and speculators sold. Bear covering. Buyers satisfied. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, April 7 Previous closing Prices	To-day's Prices.
Spot	21 1/2d.	21 1/8d.
Forward	21 1/2d.	21 3/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, April 7

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-1-7) £7-1-9

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 7

10-0 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	54 12 0
Silver 1st settlement	52 11 0
Silver 2nd settlement	55 3 0
Gold ready	34 14 6
Gold 1st settlement	34 14 0
Gold 2nd settlement	34 14 6
Sovereigns	22 4 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 7

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	6 2 9
Wheat September	6 2 0
Linseed May	8 5 3
Linseed September	8 10 0

The tone was steady.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, April 7

Liverpool wheat May closed at 124 3/8 as against the previous closing at 127 1/8

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, April 7

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 92-14 at 2 p.m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was Rs. 92-12-0.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Opening	93 0 0
Highest	93 2 0
Lowest	92 11 0
Closing	92 12 0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 7

The 3 1/2 p. c. Indian Sterling Loan closed at £88 1/2 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 7 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Loan (£97 1/2) £97 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (£88 1/2) £88 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950-55) (£111 1/4) £111
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£106) £106
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£102) £102

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£108 7/8) £108 7/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£76 5/8) £76 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£101 7/8) £101 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110 7/8) £110 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103) £103
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£109 5/8) £109 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 7

Markets generally were unsettled by the scare caused by New York message regarding gold rumours. Giltedged securities and foreign bonds were steady other sections were weak.

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese Second Preference (17-9) 17-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (84-4 1/2) 85-9
Hydro Electric (£10 7/8) £10 1/2
Musical Industries (22-3) 23-0
Princhin Johnson (46-7 1/2) 47-0
Imperial Chemical (38-6) 38-1 1/2
Woolsworth Ordinary (78-0) 78-0
Realisation 1930 (£95 3/4) £96
Dunlop Rubber (35-6) 35-6
Unilever Ordinary (41-4 1/2) 40-3
Ford Motors (31-10 1/2) 31-10 1/2
Cables and Wireless (£7 3/8) £7 3/8
British American Tobacco (126-10 1/2) 128-1 1/2
Carreas A (£8 5/8) £8 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (153-1 1/2) 151-10 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (36-9) 36-9
Distillers (112-0) 112-0
Bredfords Dyers (£10) £9 5/8
British Celanese (£9) £9
J and P Coates Ordinary (49-6) 49-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-6) 51-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (12-3) 12-3
Vickers Limited Ordinary (30-6) 31-6
Inter Nickels (69-1 1/2) 67-1 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (103-9) 100-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£105) £105

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (22-0) 21-6
Donaro Tea (55-0) 55-7 1/2
Empire of India (35-6) 36-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (47-6) 46-6
Gula Kelampong (61-3) 61-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (45-6) 44-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£10 1/2) £11

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (58-9) 57-6
Burma Corporation (22-9) 21-6
Rio Tintos (£26 1/2) £25
East Rand Proprietors (75-3) 74-0
Rand Mines (£8 3/8) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 3/8) £14 3/8
Gedule New (£9 7/8) £9 3/4
New Modders (£30 5/8) £30 5/8
Sub Nigel (£11 7/8) £11 7/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (36-10 1/2) 36-10 1/2
Union Corporation (£9 7/8 ex div) £9 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (£61 1/4) £61 1/4
Anglo Iranian (124-4 1/2) 123-1 1/2
Burma Oil (114-4 1/2) 113-9
Musical Eagle (24-7 1/2) 23-9
Shell Transport (114-4 1/2) 114-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£47 5/8) £47

HUME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£58) £58
L and S Ordinary (£29 1/2) £29 1/2
L N E R Defd (£4 7/8) £4 7/8
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£22 1/2) £22 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (£124 1/2) £124 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£89 1/2) £89 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 7

The following were to-day's opening rates.

General Motors (dol 61 1/2) dol 61 1/8
N Copper Mining (dol 60 3/4) unquoted
U S Steel Common (dol 119) dol 115
U S Steel Preference (dol 145 1/2) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CHAOTIC

U. S. Gold Rumours Officially Denied

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 7

The Stock Exchange and commodities were chaotic owing to rumours emanating from New York suggesting American banks would not accept further gold consignments on account of United States treasury. Though rumours subsequently were officially denied markets remained most sensitive and appreciable losses were recorded in stocks and commodities. Giltedgeds alone held their own. Rubber, basemetals sugar cocoa, cotton, wheat were among the hardest hit commodities.

Wall Street opened irregular and then declined on gold rumours.

KARACHI MARKET REPORT

Karachi, April 7

Closing quotations:—

Sind cotton	May	25 12 6
	July	25 8 3
Punjab	May	21 5 0
	July	21 7 0
Desi American	May	26 6 6
	July	26 12 3
January		27 1 0
Dull		
Wheat	July	34 8 6
Dull.		
Gram	July	24 5 0
Toria		43 13 6
	July	44 9 6
Cottonseed	May	18 7 0
	July	18 14 0

COAL SHARES EASIER

Coals Firm

CALCUTTA, April 7

Jutes opened firm but closed decidedly easier on profit taking. The undertone in coals was firm and active and a fair volume of transactions was reported. In teas trading was only on a limited scale. In miscellaneous Indian Irons were main feature. Indian Irons opened at considerably lower rate, experienced further setbacks during the day and towards close revived to a certain extent. Others in sympathy were very irregular and displayed easier tendency. Government securities were steady at decline. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three per cent G P 84/11 small lot; three and half per cent do 92/14; three and half per cent loan 1947/50 105/1; four per cent loan 1960/70 110/10; five per cent loan 1945/55 119 small lot.

Bank: Reserve Bank 127

Cottons: Dunbar ordy 194; Kesoram ordy 8/10; do pref 132; New Victoria ordy 1/13.

Coals: Amalgamated 28/6; Aldih 4/10; Bengal 338; Bokaro and Ramgur 18/8 ex div; Burrakur 18/6; Dhemo Main 10/12; Equitable 38/4; Hurriladih 15; Nazira 10/14; South Karanpura 9; Talcher 3.

Jutes: Alliance 283 small lot; Adamjee ordy 15/4; Anglo India 436; Auckland 201; do pref 123; Bharat Jute 28/10; Bally 217; Barnagore 162; Birla ordy 22/8; Caledonian 445; Champdany 175; Cheviot 193/8; Clive 30/12; Delta 415; Empire 33; Fort William 285 small lot; Fort Gloster 590 small lot; Ganges 301; Gourepore 670; Howrah ordy 13/8; Hukumchand ordy 12/4; India 423; Kamarhatty 602; Kanknarrah 500; Lansdowne 188; Megna 37/8; National 25; Nuddea 51/8; Orient 197—A. P.

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 6-4-37	6268000	6572000
Receipts yesterday 6-4-37	10000	7000
Exports to date 6-4-37	4678000	5126000
Stock at Ports 2-4-37	1220000	2371000
Stock at Interior Towns 2-4-37	1586000	1902000
Stock at Liverpool 2-4-37	1020000	690000
Visible Supply 2-4-37	5037000	5383000
Quantity in sight 2-4-37	11792000	11261000
Quantity out of sight 2-4-37	10007000	8934000

Trade Tendencies

Bombay, April 7.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

"The following cable is to hand from one of our New York friends:—

"Cotton market meets resistance around fourteen cent level for new crops. Heavy liquidation nears well taken by trade. Would await further reaction before buying."

Silver was firm but later eased on speculative liquidation in the absence of American and Chinese support in London.

Wheat and Linseed opened firm but eased on heavy liquidation following a falling off in export demand and heavy upcountry selling owing to better weather reports in the Punjab and Sind. Liverpool was steady on sales of further cargoes to Germany.

Sugar opened firm on speculative buying but closed slightly easier in sympathy with the decline in other commodities. The latest cable states the delegates to the Conference hope that an amicable settlement seems possible.

Rubber declined sharply on liquidation but recovered at the close on improved trade demand and the belief that the settlement of the U.S.A. auto strike should bring out fresh demand.

Metals witnessed a sharp decline on heavy profit-taking influenced by the weakness of the dollar. The position however remains sound in view of the acute shortage of supplies on the Continent and large world requirements. After the recent decline in Copper of about £10 we believe present prices are reasonably safe for rebuying and most of the London advices stress the strength of the statistical position in Spelter which is considered a good purchase around present levels. Closing Prices: Copper £66-2-6. Lead £28-11-3. Spelter £29-15-0, Tin £280.

Following are closing quotations of Share Bazar of 7th Aryodaya Spinning 216/4, Calico 506/4, Gujarat Cotton 31/4, Jubili 180, Marsden 83/12. Motilal Hirabhai 57/8 and Monogram 58/12.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 2nd April 1937.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government x	13,63,09,000
(b) Banks	23,03,37,000
(c) Others	53,12,000
Bills Payable	12,21,000
Other Liabilities	41,69,000
Rupees	47,73,48,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	13.92,21,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	1,05,000
Rupee Coin	4,76,000
Subsidiary Coin	2,20,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	Nil
(b) External	Nil
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	25,60.57,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	Nil
Other Loans and Advances	1,10,000
Investments	7,75,92,000
Other Assets	35,67,000
Rupees	47,73,48,000

x Includes £140,000 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 2nd day of April 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	13,93,26,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	193,73,29,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	20,09,000
Total Notes issued	207,86,64,000
Total Liabilities	207,86,64,000

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	79,30,70,000
Total of A	123,72,87,000
B. Rupee Coin	61,76,15,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	22,37,62,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	Nil
Total Assets	207,86,64,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 59.523 per cent

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, the 7th April 1937, tenders to the amount of £44,250,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 2 per cent.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 14th April 1937 on the same conditions as previously announced.

The amount of Intermediates purchased by Reserve Bank of India during the week ended 2nd April 1937, was £30,000.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, April 7

Wheat	8,643 cwts.
Linseed	17,640 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	983 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,138 cwts.
Poppyseed	450 cwts.
Groundnuts	8,338 cwts.
Castorseed	5,569 cwts.
Rice	40,388 cwts.
Myrabollams	7,430 cwts.
Cottonseed	4,616 cwts.
Gram	2,971 cwts.
Joowar	1,208 cwts.
Maize	36 cwts.
Bajree	1,029 cwts.
Indian sugar	6,255 cwts.
Coal	389 tons.

FORWARD TRAVANCORE!

Ban On Independence Resolution

TRIVANDRUM, April 7.

The Travancore Government have, under the Sea Customs Act, prohibited the bringing, into Travancore, of any copy of a newspaper, a book or any other document containing such words of the Independence Resolution or the pledge of 1930 as would tend to bring into hatred or contempt or to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India.

It may be remembered that Independence Day was celebrated in Trivandrum in January last and the pledge was adopted at a public meeting.—United Press.

ALLEGED BEATING HARIJAN TO DEATH

Thakor Of Koth's Servant Sentenced

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

On a charge of beating a Harijan to death for failure to pay revenue dues, Mohabatsingh, an employee of the Thakor of Koth, was sentenced by the Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad to pay a fine of Rs. 200 in default, to undergo 6 months' R. I. It would appear that the accused who was in the employ of Thakor of Koth, went to the deceased, Jhadia, a Harijan and demanded immediate payment of the dues, in spite of the deceased pleading inability the time to pay.

Thereupon it is alleged the accused beat the deceased with sticks as a result of which the Harijan later died. The judge ordered Rs. 100 to be paid to the heirs of the deceased out of the fine collected.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

DEPARTURES

Bombay, April 7

B I S N ss Bankura of 1896 reg tons, Captain A A Lewis sailed for Basra via Verawal, Kathiawar, Coast Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports, with passengers and local cargo.

Burmah Shell Oil S and D ss Ba'arpur of 4949 reg tons, Captain A H Lemox sailed fo Rangoon with local cargo.

L Edwards Trantenfels of 3924 reg tons, Captain H Stever sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

M B Kaisha ss Dainichi Maru of 4057 reg tons, Captain K Hino sailed for Nagoya and Moji via Karachi, Cutch Mandvi, Okha, Marmagoa and Madras with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following steamers booked for loading on 7-4-37.

S S City of Barcelona (K N) for Manchester via Okha, Bedi Bunder, Navlakhi, Karachi and Portsaid.

S S City of Baroda (M M) for Persian Gulf Ports via Verawal and Karachi

S S Durenda (M M) for Europe and American Ports via Aden

S S Taijin Maru (O S K) for China Jaports via Karachi and Penang

S S Innes Moore (Gr Tr) for Europe and American Ports via Indian Coast Ports Karachi.

Vessels In Docks

ALEXANDRA DOCK

4 Dainichi Maru 4057 Karachi 7-4 M
B Kaisha
6 Trantenfels 3924 Karachi 7-4 T Edwards
7 California 9930 Liverpool 8-4 Grahams T Co.
8 Aussa 3426 Genoa 8-4 L T
10 Silverelm 2637 Kolashell 9-4 Volkart Bros
13 H T Neuralia 5624 Southampton 12-4 P Sea T Officer.
16 Anyo Maru 5739 Yokohama 10-4 N Y Kaisha
17 Naples Maru 4225 Kobe 14-4 Hill Son and Knox.

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Varsova 1955 Busrah 8-4 M M

PRINCES DOCK

A Gazana 3191 Rangoon 10-4 M M
D/E Alavi 2161 Jeddah 10-4 T Morrison
G Sophie Marie 677 Karachi 7-4 Merchant S N
K Sonavati 944 N F, N F, B S N
M Silveray 2626 New York 15-4 Vol Bros

FROM LONDON

Rawalpindi 15-4-47 P & O
Kaisar-I-Hind 8-4-37 P & O
Strathmore 22-4-37 P and O
Corfu 29-4-37 P and O
Chitral 6-5-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Mcbryne 12-4-37 James Finlay.
Clan Macinnes 13-4-37 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Wolfshurg 18-4 L Edwards
Nijkerk 22-4 L Edwards
Trenenfels 29-4 L Edwards
Tindenfels 12-4-37 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Adams 17-4-37 F F Campbell
Pres Manroe 4-4-37 F F Campbell
Tampa 10-4-37 L Edward

FROM OSLO

Tungsha 23-4 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Volpi 15-4-37 L Triestino
Conte Verde 20-4 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Toyama Maru 15-4-37 N Y K
Celebes Maru 23-4-37 O S K
Taijin Maru 8-4-37 O S K
Ranchi 16-4-37 P and O
Alipore 20-4-37 P and O
Victoria 15-4-37 L Triestino
Jaypore 12-4-37 P and O
Fukuyo Maru 26-4 O S K
Yoshida Maru 18-4 N Y K
Tango Maru 30-4 N Y K

FROM SYDNEY

Strathnaver 10-4 P and O
Comorin 24-4 P and O

FROM BASRA

Varela 10-4 M M and Co.
Barpeta 8-4 M M and Co.
Bandra 15-4-37 M M
Vasna 17-4 M M

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 17-4-37 M M

FROM KARACHI

Trautenfels 12-4 L Edwards
Vita 8-4-37 M M

FROM RANGOON

Gambhira 10-4-37 M M
Garbeta 12-4 M M and Co.
Cranfield 13-4-37 M M
Golpara 15-4 M M
Naringa 21-4-37 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Gurna 19-4 M M

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Strathnaver 10-4-37 P &O
Ranchi 17-4-37 P & O
Strathmore 24-3-37 P &O
Comorin 24-3-37 P & O

FOR LIVERPOOL

California 8-4-37 Grahams Trdg.
City of Venice 19-4-37 Killick

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 22-4 L Triestino
Conte Rosso 27-4-37 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 15-4-37 L Triestino.

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Harrison 30-4-337 F F Campbell
Silveray 15-4-37 Vol Bros
Pres Adams 18-4-37 F F Campbell

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Anyo Maru 10-4-37 N Y K
Rawalpindi 15-4-37 P and O
Toyama Maru 18-4-37 N Y K
Naples Maru 12-4-37 H and K
Taijin Maru 23-4-37 O S K
Borneo Maru 10-4-37 O S K

FOR BASRA

Baroda 14-4-37 M M
Varsowa 8-4-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 28-4-37 M M
Karanja 14-4-37 M M

FOR RANGOON

Gazana 10-4 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 10-4 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Vita 10-4-37 M M

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Canada Maru 5-4-37
S S Sonavati 6-4-37
S S Netravati 6-4-37
S S Irrawadi 6-4-37
S S Gaiyana 6-4-37
S S Alavi 6-4-37

EXPORTS

S S California for Glasgow: 1390 bags groundnut oil cake H Ramji

S S City of Barcelona for Manchester: 2000 packages myrabollams H Bhagwandas; 78 drums castor oil Witton Latham; 496 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 1000 bales cotton raw A Khimji; 625 bales cotton raw A Clayton; 25 bales cotton raw Supt Textile Products; 523 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton.

For Piracus: 407 bags castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Aussa for Genoa: 14358 bags castorseed Oil Seed Trading.

S S Auyo Maru for Hongkong: 11 bags shark fins R Dhanji; 16 bags fish maws R Dhanji.

For Nagasaki: 200 bales cotton N Nagshi.

For Moji: 600 bales cotton G K Kaisha

For Kobe: 200 bales cotton L Rawji.

For Osaka: 200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading

For Nagoya: 100 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Gazana for Tuticorin: 450 bales cotton raw Anderson Clayton.

S S Durenda for Antwerp: 444 bales hemp raw K J Kapadia; 110 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading; 55 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 220 bales cotton raw S Karamshi; 110 bales cotton raw Swastik General Trading; 220 bales cotton raw N N Nagshi.

For Hull: 400 bags soap stone powder Shaw Wallace.

For Gadynia: 55 bales cotton N Nagsee

For Ghent: 55 bales cotton Swastik General Trading; 220 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 550 bales raw cotton B Karsondas; 1135 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 275 bales raw cotton S Karamshi.

For Havre: 60 bales cotton K Devchand.

S S Naples Maru for Moji: 500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Kobe: 100 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Yokkaichi: 600 bales cotton raw Vol Bros.

For Yokohama: 400 bales cotton raw Vol Bros.

IMPORTS

S S Alavi, Agents Turner Morrisson and Co from Jeddah: 9 cases p.c.; 21 bags almond.

From Portsaid: 1075 bales cotton.

From Port Sudan: 7 bales cotton

S S British Soldier, Agents Anglo-Iranian Co from Abadan: 7662 tons loose farnace oil in bulk.

S S Narkunda, Agents M M and Co from London: 20 cases butter; 17 bags bacon; 23 cases cheese.

From Zurich: 10 cases embdrd c goods; 37 cases art silk embdrd c goods; 13 cases c p goods with c yarn embroidery.

From Genova: 187 drums aniline colour; 10 cases raw materials; 75 bales indigo; 64 bags chemicals; 30 cases mineral water.

From Basle: 148 drums aniline colour; 14 cases harmless chemicals; 15 kegs indigo colour dry.

From Marseilles: 12 cases cheese; 10 cases camphor; 15 cases saffron; 86 cases china products; 30 cases picking bands; 46 casks aniline colours.

From Gibraltar: 56 cases wine.

S S Chantala, Agents M M and Co from Madras: 13 cases printed books; 49 boxes cotton waste; 15 bottles quick silver; 60 barrels oil.

CHALLENGE TO SIKH COMMUNITY

Leaders' Plans To Offer Satyagraha

LAHORE, April 7.

The happenings at the Gurdwara, Kot Bhaithan Singh, on April 1 when one Sikh was killed and 12 Sikhs and 10 Muslims injured, have been the subject of strong resolutions and speeches by Sikh bodies and leaders

The Executive Committee of the Siromani Gurdwara Prabhandhak Committee, the premier Sikh religious body, passed a resolution last evening placing on record its sense of deep indignation at the wanton high-handedness committed by rioters in interrupting the Akhand Path and committing sacrilege; and declaring that the Committee considered this a challenge to the sense of self-respect of the Sikh Community.

The Committee has decided that the Baisakhi fair shall be held at the said Gurdwara and has promised the local committee that every possible assistance will be given, and a jatha will be sent to "Kot Bhaithan Singh" for the occasion

The Committee has decided to inform the Punjab Government that the question of "Kot Bhaithan Singh" has become most serious and that if it is not given immediate consideration there is a danger of its creating a very serious situation in the whole province

A message from Rawalpindi says that Sikh leaders, both of the right and left wings, declared at a meeting held to discuss the "Kot Bhaithan Singh" affair that they had decided to forsake party politics and place their services unreservedly at the disposal of the Parbandhak Committee for the prosecution of any programme to vindicate Sikh honour. The question of adoption of Morcha (Satyagraha) was also discussed by certain Sikh organisations at the Guru Singh Sabha at Pindi.—A. P.

Sir A. P. Patro's Feeler For Congress

MADRAS, April 7.

"This is a unique opportunity for Congress to "ring out" the powers of bureaucracy and obtain the transfer of those powers to the representatives of the people" says Sir A P Patro in the course of a statement discussing the constitution issue arising from the Congress refusal to undertake the responsibilities of Government without an assurance from the Governors.—A. P.

Long Liquidation In New York Cotton

IMPROVEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SITUATION

Markets Need Fresh Stimulus

Bombay, April 7.

On Tuesday the New York Cotton futures market was weak on increased long liquidation. Improvement in the international political situation influenced realising. Sentiment abroad was reactionary and the depression was helped by Wall Street and foreign liquidation.

The market opened barely steady with a moderate trading. Prices declined on lower Liverpool and less active speculative buying coupled with the easier tone of the Stock market and other commodities but met considerable resistance on trade and some commission buying and co-operative buying with short covering. Later prices again declined on long liquidation but towards the close there was some covering.

At the opening May was quoted 2 points up at 14.50 which was the highest level for the day. Later on prices kept on declining and May was quoted 14.29 which was the lowest level reacted during the last hour. The market closed at a net decline of 12 to 20 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 12 points at 14.96c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 16 to 18 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 23 points at 14.62c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points at 7.83. There was local selling in sympathy with Alexandria. Bombay selling was absorbed by trade calling. Business was small owing to absence of speculative interest. Later on there was scattered state and bull liquidation which disclosed poor demand. The market closed at a decline of 7 to 8 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian Cotton futures market was easy on increased selling. Sakels futures closed 25 to 20 points with Spot Cotton 5 points down at 12.75. Uppers futures closed 20 to 12 points down and Giza futures also lost 29 to 14 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was irregular. Sakels futures closed 15 points down to 12 points up while Ashmouni futures were 6 points down to 8 points up.

CONSUMPTION OUTLOOK

A Liverpool firm writes:—

Attention has thereby been drawn to the already much increased consumption of cotton by the trade throughout the World, the comparative figures for the first half of the past three seasons being as follows:—

1st August, 1936 to 31st January, 1937, American 6,319,000; All Growths 14,590,000.

1st August, 1935 to 31st January, 1936 American 6,148,000; All Growths 15,534,000.

1st August, 1934 to 31st January, 1935 American 5,665,000; All Growths 12,962,000.

During these three years the amount of cotton held by the U.S. Government will have been reduced from about 8 million bales to probably well under 2 million bales by the end of the current season, and the statistical situation is thus vastly altered for the better, the total carryover of 13 1/4 million bales of American cotton in 1932 being reduced to probably under 5 million bales this year. It is scarcely surprising that cotton prices should have advanced as they have, when this situation is fully realised, and the possibilities of crop failures and the evident desire of the Roosevelt Administration to continue control of production, are taken into consideration.

LOAN COTTON.

A good deal of the recent bullish activity may be attributed to the impressive manner in which cotton has been distributed from the Loan during February, despite terms of release which have not been entirely favourable to the trade in regard to supplying them with the qualities they required. Up to March 4th, 615,000 bales were released by the C.C.C. and it is anticipated that by April 1st, when the present offer expires, over a million bales will have been disposed of. The marketing of this large quantity of cotton, with no noticeable effect on the futures prices—rather the reverse—is clearly impressive, and indicates that the demand for desirable cotton in America is likely to become much more acute before new supplies become available.

NEW CROP.

New crop developments appear to be proceeding normally, and rain in the Western portion has improved prospects there. The latest estimates indicate an increased acreage of 12 per cent over last year. There is nothing definite, so far, as to the Government's intention of controlling production. It is presumed that the same system of benefit payments for Soil Conservation as last year will be pursued, but there is no doubt that the farmer will do all he can to produce as intensively as possible. The feeling is growing, however, that a normally satisfactory yield on 34 1/2 million acres will be producing only what is sufficient to fill the potentially increased demand for cotton next season, at the present rate of progress; while any unfavourable crop development would cause further advance in prices.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. May Highest (10 a.m.)	14.50 plus 02
N. Y. May Lowest (2-45 p.m.)	14.29 —19
Liverpool May Highest	7.86 plus 01
Liverpool May Lowest	7.78 —07

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Tone barely steady Reactionary sentiment influenced by disappointing spot demand and possibility of improvement in International political atmosphere. Market apparently needs some fresh stimulus such as unfavourable crop accounts to stimulate new buying movement.

Liverpool.—Foreign and local liquidation. Some stop-loss selling. Trade bought on scale.

Liverpool.—Liquidation is taking place by speculative interests. Weakness in securities and grain discouraging speculative support in cotton and further liquidation seems likely. Acreage will probably be increased by 15 per cent.

New York.—Market affected unfavourably by a decline in other commodities, estimates of acreage and indifferent demand for good spot cotton. Rallied on rumours that automobile strike was settled. Trading market.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 6.

May	14.36—12
July	14.24—13
October	13.71—18
December	13.64—20
January	13.67—17
March	13.71—17
Middling Spot	14.96—12

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 6.

May	14.27—18
July	14.18—16
October	13.67—17
Middling Spot	14.62—23
11-00 a.m. Ranges.—	
May	14.46/14.55
July	14.31/14.31
October	13.81/13.81
Noon Call.—	
May	14.42
July	14.28
October	13.78

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, April 6.

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000
Day's Exports to China & Japan	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 6.

April	7.77—07
May	7.78—07
June	7.79—08
July	7.81—08
August	7.79—08
September	7.72—08
October	7.67—08
November	7.59—09
December	7.60—07
January	7.60—08
February	7.60—07
March	7.60—07
Middling Spot	8 00
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
May	7.83
July	7.86

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 6.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS.—	
April	11.85
May	11.90
July	12.00
September	12.20
F.G.F. Spot	12.65

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 6.

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (good staple)	6.18
Fine (good staple)	6.33
Superfine (good staple)	6.48
OOMRA.—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	6.18
Superfine (No 1 staple)	6.33
Choice (No 1 staple)	6.48
BENGAL.—	
Good	5.20
Fully Good	5.30
Fine	5.42

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, April 6.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following quotations from the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Ame. Power and Light Com.	12
Ame. Forn Power Pfd 7 p.c.	58 1/2
Electric Power and Light	23
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	80
Columbia Gas	15
American Tel. and Tel.	171 3/4
Western Union Telg.	73 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio Rly.	37
New York Central Rly.	49 1/2
Northern Pacific Rly.	19
Pennsylvania Rly.	46
Plymouth Oil	27
Brazilians Traction	27
Bethelehem Steel	95
Republican Steel	43
United States Steel	116 3/4
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	17
Anaconda Copper Mining	60
Int. Nickel of Canada	66 1/2
Thompson Products	25
General Motors	61
Packard Motor	11
General Electric	56
Barnsdall Oil	32
Consolidated Oil	17
St. Oil of N. J.	73
Socony	19 1/4
Chase Bank	57
National City Bank	51 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	710
R. C. A.	11
Crucible Steel	74
Youngstown Sheet	92
St. Regis Paper	12
United S. Smelting	93

Market irregular but rallied at close. Do not expect any important decline Mr. Myron Taylor predicted at the annual meeting U.S. Steel Corporation early resumption of dividend on common stock. Total turnover 1 1/4 million shares.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, April 7.

June	83.00—110
July	83.50—120

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, April 7.

April	282.00—310
June	280.60—240
July	276.70—330
August	273.80—290
October	271.60—320

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 7.

Following a decline of 12 points in New York Cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 253/4 for Broach J/A. delivery and declined to Rs. 252/8 on scattered long liquidation. Later on there was short covering and prices rallied to Rs. 253/8. The tone of the market was steady and owing to cheapness of our prices there was less disposition to go short.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 6 points against expected decline of 4 points. In the local market there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 252/8. The market closed at 5-30 p. m, as under:—

Broach A/M	246	4	0
Broach J/A	251	8	0
Oomra May	233	12	0
Oomra July	235	8	0
Bengal May	200	8	0
Bengal July	202	0	0

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, April 7

	To-day.	Total
Broach A/M	900	2,250

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, April 7

	Extra	Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—						
Bengal U P	...	208	205	202		199
Punjab	...	206	205	202		199
Rajputana	...	...	...	...		...
Oomra No. 3	243	240	237	234		...
C P No. 1	256	253	250	247		...
C P No. 2	247	244	241	238		...
Broach No. 2	...	253	251	248		245
Punjab-Ame	...	261	259	256		253
Surat	...	318	316	313		310
Rajpipla	...	313	311	308		305
Navsari	...	328	326	323		320

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, April 7

125 Japan T and Co Khamgaon 218
104 Japan T and Co Khamgaon 219
151 Japan T and Co Akola 219
45 Japan T and Co Khirakya 220
102 Japan T and Co Amraoti 219
674 S J Devid Broach 236
100 G G Kesha and Co Purna 238
57 G G Kesha and Co Hingoli Bhavbhav
100 Arjan Khimji Kajgaon 216
200 Venilal Joitadas Busoga 447
113 Samji Karamshi Bhilwara Kacho Bhavbhav
86 A Hdiyab Mahuva 34 off
174 Langli and Co Aurangbaad 230
94 Volkart Bros Bhilwara 207
100 A Poddar Budhlada 204 1/2
32 B Karshandas Jaipur 195
300 K Devchand Palej 3 on
103 Narshi Nagshi Vijainagar 210
85 Breul and Co Baramati 242
53 Viram Ladha Chundur 9 1/2 off
108 Viram Ladha Karvan 4 on
100 G G Kesha and Co Wardha 234
100 Gill and Co N T 50 on

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 7

Bengal Superfine	209
Bengal Fine	203/05
C P 1	242/43
C P 2	233/35
Arvi	233/35
Elfichpur	233/35
Berar	230/33
Khamgaon	230/33
Mulkapur	225/28
Khandesh	220/23
Jalna/Sailu	220/23
Burwah Sanavad	228/33
Mathia	205/10
Broach Fine	252/55
Punjab American	247/57
Sind N T	322/32
Punjab 289 F	337/42
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	307/11
Kim-Kosamba	312/15
Surat	319/22
Navsari	319/32
Kampala	442/43

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, April 7

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	31	199,410
Central India	336	310,180
Barsi and Nagar	293	155,394
Hyderabad Gaorani	439	87,400
Berar	927	518,962
Central Provinces	24	106,248
Total Oomras	2,050	1,377,594
Dholera	646	65,651
N W Provinces	47	8,197
Rajputana	683	70,757
Sind-Punjab	2,314	289,295
Broach	2,519	228,867
Coompta and Dharwar	254	17,069
Westerns Northerns	694	21,724
Cocoanada	...	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	51	4,070
Persian	...	10
American	...	6,901
Egyptian and African	3,642	223,591
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	22
Total	12,900	2,313,872

Export From Bombay

1st Sept to 1st April

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	441	307,326
Japan and China	4,559	957,410
Coast Ports	259	14,506
Up-country by Rail	...	178,038
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	67,714
Total	5,259	1,519,984

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 4th/5th April	15,313
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	2,300,972
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,978,580
Increase	322,392

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 6.

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 251; Highest 252 1/4; Lowest 249 1/2; Closing 249 3/4

Broach July/Aug. Op. 256 1/2; Highest 257 3/4; Lowest 255 1/4; Closing 255 1/4.

Oomra May Op. 239 3/4; Highest 239 3/4; Lowest 238; Closing 238.

Oomra July Op. 240 1/2; Highest 241; Lowest 240; Closing 240.

Bengal May Op. 204 1/2; Highest 204 3/4; Lowest 203; Closing 203.

T/Mandi for Broach July/August (21-4-37) Rs. 7 3/4.

T/Mandi for Broach July/August (3-5-37) Rs. 20 1/4.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, April 7.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 4d. to £7-1-7 and London-Paris Exchange rate was 11 points up at 106.46. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.90 15/32. London silver prices advanced 1/8d. to 21 1/2d. India bought, speculators bought and sold and buyers were satisfied. Later on the market was dull and idle. New York Spot silver prices were raised 1/8 cent to 46 3/4 cents and Montreal futures declined about 100 points. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 9/16. The local market was fairly steady to-day with a moderate turnover in both gold and silver. Prices registered small improvement since opening on covering

	Rs.	a.	p.
GOLD.—			
Ready	35	0	3
Chaitra	35	0	3
Vaishakh	35	0	0
SILVER—			
Ready	54	13	0
Chaitra	52	9	0
Vaishakh	55	1	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, April 6

April	46.75—97
May	46.52—105
July	46.77—100

N. Y. Silver

New York, April 6.

Spot silver prices were again raised 1/8 cent to 46 3/4 cents.

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 6.

Spot	21 1/2
Forward	21 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London, April 6.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7/1/7

Bombay Metals

Bombay, April 7

London market—
Standard copper cash (buyers) £66-15
Standard copper cash 3 months £66-5
Electrolytic copper £72-10
New York—
Blue Eagle 17 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 16 50 cents
Bombay market—
Yellow metal sheets Rs. 46
Copper sheets Rs. 61
Tone: Easy.

LINSEED & WHEATS

Bombay, April 7

The local market was quiet but steady with a scattered realising. Foreign markets were dull and improved international political situation also discouraged buyers. The statistical position is good and lower levels are likely to attract renewed buying.

Linseed May	8	5	6
Linseed September	8	10	3
Wheat May	6	3	9
Wheat September	6	2	9

Groundnut And Seeds

Bombay, April 7

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	43	14	0
Highest	44	1	3
Lowest	43	12	0
Closing	43	12	6
Groundnuts August—			
Opening	45	11	0
Highest	45	12	0
Lowest	45	6	0
Closing	45	6	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	37	2	0
Highest	37	4	0
Lowest	36	14	0
Closing	36	15	6
Cotton eeds May—			
Opening	21	6	6
Highest	21	8	6
Lowest	21	5	6
Closing	21	5	9
Cottonseeds September—			
Opening	22	10	6
Highest	22	13	0
Lowest	22	9	0
Closing	22	9	6

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, April 6

April £15-16-3

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, April 6

May 127 1/8d.
July 125 3/4d.
October 116 3/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, April 6

May dol 1.41 7/8
July dol 1.28 1/8
September dol .124 1/8

New York Sugar

New York, April 6

July 2.51 —1
September 2.52 unchanged
December 2.52 plus 1
January 2.46 —2

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, April 7

Ready Javas Rs. 13-10
Shipment April June Rs. 5
Shipment July Sept Rs. 4-15-6
Shipment Oct Dec Rs. 5
Kesar Rs. 11-5
Saraya Rs. 10-13
Java Spot F 5.65

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: May 137 July 155 October 188 at cross rate 4.90 15/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 248 Liverpool May 7.74 Rs. 89 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1937 253/8 Liverpool July 7.77 Rs. 84 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 248 New York May 14.36 Rs. 77 1/2 at cross rate 4.90 15/32

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1937 253/8 New York July 14.24 Rs. 69 1/4 at cross rate 4.90 15/32

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 7.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	99/4
3 per cent 1951/54	101/4
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	92/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	105/1
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	106/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	117
3 per cent U P Bonds	97
5 per cent 1939/44	105/8
5 per cent 1940/43	108/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	104/14
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	118/12
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan	111
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	104/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T	1974 106/12
4 per cent M Deb	1974 106
5 per cent M Deb	1959 117
5 per cent	1954 129
6 per cent K P T	1956 129
6 1/2 per cent B I T	1937 101/8

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, April 7.

B. C. RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Bank, buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK	
B C Rate T T	273 1/8
Banks selling T T	271 1/8
Banks buying T T	268 7/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	799
Banks buying T T	814
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T (1/8 lower from May)	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	67 1/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	67
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 3/8
SHANGHAI	
Banks selling D D	81 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 6th instant	4.90 1/2
Japan/London— 7th instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London— 7th instant	8.93 1/2
Hongkong/London— 7th instant	1/3
Shanghai/London— 7th instant	1/2 19/32
London/Paris 6th instant	106.46
London/Belgium 6th instant	29.12
London/Switzerland 6th instant	21.51 3/8
London/Berlin 6th instant	12.20 1/4
London/Stockholm 6th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 6th instant	4.90.55
London/Amsterdam 6th instant	8.96
London/Italy 6th instant	93.25

Tone of Steriing Exchange:—Firm.

Gold	
5th instant	£7-1-11
6th instant	£7-1-7
Silver London Ready	
5th instant	21 3/8
6th instant	21 1/2
Silver London Forward	
5th instant	21 7/16
6th instant	21 1/2
Silver New York Ready	
5th instant	45
6th instant	45
London Discounts 3 months	
5th instant	9/16 p.c.
6th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 months	
5th instant	11/16 p.c.
6th instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1 p.c.
3 Months	1 1/4 p.c.
6 Months	1 1/4 p.c.

Tone:—Steady.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, April 6.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	76 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	88 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	106
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	113 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	112 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	97 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	76 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	101 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	103

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, April 6.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£68 3/4
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£76 1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£88 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£111
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£76 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£101 1/2
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£103
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£110 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£109 5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£15 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£117
National Bank of India	£43
P and O Banking Corporation	£10 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE

London, April 6.

London Discount rate was unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 6.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.90.55
Paris	106.46
Berlin	12.20 1/4
Madrid	78.00
Amsterdam	8.95 15/16
Brussels	29.12
Milan	93.25
Berne	21.51 3/8
Prague	140.75

Sensational Drop In Indian Iron Tells On Local Bazar

NERVOUS UNLOADING IN TATA STEELS

Mills Easy And Cements Quiet

BOMBAY: April 7.

The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour only and there was considerable nervous unloading in Tata Steel shares, which registered a sharp decline.

Before the opening of the market there were reports of a bad break in Indian Iron and Steel shares on Calcutta Stock Exchange.

Indian Iron and Steel shares, which were quoted at Rs. 79 yesterday, collapsed to Rs. 63 on extensive unloading by some European firm. It was rumoured that about 20,000 shares were sold out to-day.

This news of a sensational drop unnerved local Bulls and Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,860 against last closing at Rs. 1,905. There was some unloading which depressed prices to Rs. 1,830, but short covering and Professional support soon rallied prices to Rs. 1,890, but under persistent unloading prices again declined.

The tone of the market was unsettled. Weak holders became nervous and the general sentiment seems now definitely turning bearish.

Professional Operators are keenly interested in Steel shares as wide fluctuations and big rise in these shares have resulted in large profits. These Operators are likely to keep this scrip lively and they will not miss any opportunity to invite outsiders to have more interest.

Present prospects of dividends of Tata Steel shares do not justify ruling price levels of shares, but the attention will soon be diverted to future prosperity.

On broad outlook Tata Steel Dfds. around Rs. 1,500 and Ordinary shares at about Rs. 325 will receive 'bonafide' support. Thus buyers will do well by waiting for some time.

Cotton Mill shares also ruled easy on increased selling. Bombay Dyeings in the absence of any support declined to Rs. 1,005 X-D. and other shares also weakened. Cement shares were also quiet with scattered selling. Indian Cements closed at Rs. 595 and Shahabads at Rs. 572-8.

Hydro-Electric shares were fairly steady. Andhra shares closed at Rs. 1,705 and Powers improved to Rs. 1,507-8.

Tata Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 365 and after advancing to Rs. 368 declined to Rs. 357. Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 737 and after advancing to Rs. 752 closed at Rs. 741.

TEXTILE MILLS

BOMBAY, April 7.

		Rs.	as.
100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	320	0
250	BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)		
		X.D. 1,005	0
100	CENTURY	230	0
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	327	8
100	COLABA (nil)	155	10
100	Coorla	107	8
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	375	0
100	I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	11
100	Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	152	8
100	GOKAK (Rs. 2-8)	236	4
1000	Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,725	0
100	Indore	52	8
100	Khatau (Rs. 2)	105	0
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	332	8
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	665	0
250	Madras United	11	0
1,000	Morarji (nil)	1,100	0
250	Model	71	14
50	MYSORE (Rs. 3)	118	12
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	251	4
100	Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	55	8
100	Phoenix (10)	112	8
25	SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	77	8
1,000	Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2,600	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-2)	106	4
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 4)	272	8
100	Swan (nil)	110	0
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1440	0
1000	Western	805	0
	BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	110	0
25-50	Central (As. 12)	34	0
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1520	0
125-500	I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	374	6
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	131	0
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	130	0
5	Union (As 4)	5-10	6
	CEMENTS		
100	Associated	183	8
10	BUNDI (As. 10)	45	4
100	Coimbatore (Rs. 10)	221	4
70	Gwalior (Rs. 4)	155	0
160	INDIAN (Rs. 24)	595	0
40	Katni Def. (Rs. 83-8-9)	2,600	0
100	KATNI ORD. (Rs. 10)	433	12
75	Okha (Rs. 7)	345	0
10	PUNJAB (As. 12)	33	4
100	SHAHABAD (Rs. 15)	572	8
70	United (Rs. 5)	184	0
	INSURANCE.		
80-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	1250	0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	15	0
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	44	2
20	Mercantile	54	8
200	Oriental (125)	5,900	0
10-50	Universal Fire (As. 4)	5	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7	9
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahmedabad Old (6)	182	8
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY (45)	1705	0
10	AJMER (As. 4)	13	8
50	B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	151	4
100	Bom. Suburban (Rs. 6)	190	0
10	Broach	14	4
100	Karachi (4)	267	8
100	Poona (4)	285	0
100	Surat (Rs. 6)	210	0
100	T. HYDRO (Rs. 5)	182	8
1000	T. POWER (Rs. 40)	1507	8
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	910	0
100	C. Province	94	8
100	Dhond Baramati	102	0
100	Gujarat	92	0
100	Mandra Bhon	97	8
100	Pachora Jamner	97	8
100	Sara Sirajgunje	100	0
500	Tapti Valley	762	8
	MININGS		
10	SHIVRAJPUR (As. 8)	70	0
30	TATA STEEL DEF. (Rs. 7-8)	1850	0
75	T. STEEL ORD. (Rs. 6)	357	0
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	360	0
50	B. SUGAR (Rs. 7)	189	6
200	B bay Safe Dep (Rs 40	300	0
250	B STEAM (Rs. 15)	303	12
125	B. BURMA (Rs 12-9)	741	4
50	Do Contry (Rs. 5)	240	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 6.

Century (237/8) 227 225 233 228 230
Bom. Dyeing (1055) X.D. 1002 1020 1000 1005
Kohinoor (340) 332 330 340 332
Central India (338/12) 323 330 325 327
New Great (257/8) 252 250 252 250 251
Simplex (110/10) 105 106 106
Swadeshi (282/8) 270 275 272
Bundi (45/6) 45/4
I. Cement (598/12) 590 595 590 595
Shahabad (578/12) 575 578 572
Andhra (1700) 1690 1705
Tata Hydro (182/2) 181/4 182/8
Tata Power (1497/8) 1497 1495 1510 1507
Tram. Ord. (151/4) 151/4
T. Steel Dfd. (1905) 1820 1850 1845 1870 1860 1882 1830 1850
T. Steel Ord. (371) 365 360 367 366 357 360 357
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (178) 177/8
Bellapur (191/4) 190 188 192 190 189
B. Steam (303/12) 303
B. Burma (752/8) 737 .35 752 736 741

LONDON SEEDS.

London, April 6.

Linseed La Plata Hull C. I. F. April sellers £13/15/0
Linseed Calcutta London C. I. F. April-May sellers £15/7/6
Linseed Bombay London C. I. F. April-May sellers £15/17/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont C. I. F. April-May sellers £14/18/9
Castorseed Bombay Hull C. I F. April-May sellers £14/12/6

LONDON PRODUCE

London, April 6.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe May-July sellers 5f
Wheat Barletta Russo unquoted
Wheat South Australian April sellers 50/3

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 6.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. April sellers 30/4 1/2
Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. May-Aug. paid sellers 30/7 1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 6.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. sellers 12 5/8

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, April 6.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 9

8sh.	Br. B. Petrol (nil)	7-8-0
50	B. TELEPHONE (1-8)	117 4
9	Burma Corp. (As. 8)	15 8
2sh.	Indian Copper	4 9
10	Indian I and S.	65 8
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	155 0
50	I. Invest Trust (Rs 2)	54 0
100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	650 0
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	530 0
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 25)	620 0
15	Scindia	30 8
30	PREMIER CON.	99 0
25	Tata Oil (nil)	30 4
	PREFERENCE.	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1550 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	299 6
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	84 8
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	537 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	136 4
7	p.c. Katni 2nd (T.F.)	146 4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	13

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY APRIL 8, 1937

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Real Economic Uplift Impossible Without Review Of Currency Policy

INDIA VICTIM OF WORN-OUT DOCTRINES

Federation Of Commerce Chambers President Suggests Japanese System For Revival Of Cottage Industries

NEW DELHI, April 7.

A fierce denunciation of the Government of India's anti National Currency policy and a forceful plea for the initiation of a bold industrial programme were made by Mr. D. P. Khaitan, presiding over the annual general meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, at Delhi this afternoon.

Without a review of the present currency policy and adequate retrenchment in expenditure, it would be impossible, said Mr. Khaitan, to carry on nation-building activities and bring about real economic uplift among the people.

Mr. Khaitan drew a sharp contrast between the fiscal policy of the Dominions which did what they liked, and that of the Central Government where it oscillated from time to time with the particular predilections and views of successive Finance Members.

Hand-Maid Of Agriculture

Industry should be the hand-maid of agriculture, and industrialisation of India alone would lessen the pressure of population on land and provide alternate sources of employment in order to absorb the surplus population and diversify economic pursuits.

Hence, the Government of India should initiate a bold industrial policy. The halting system of protection given to industries during the last ten years has been responsible for the addition of Rs. 100 crores to the national wealth of India annually.

Mr. Khaitan suggested capital works plans for provincial Governments to aid the agriculturist, who should be encouraged to grow directly consumable articles such as fruit, dairy products, etc.

gratified over the remarkable development of the industry which has made the country self-sufficient within such a short time, are almost resentful about the loss to the Central Exchequer owing to a fall in the custom revenue which was inevitable if the industry was to expand.

It is apparent that the financial problem of India is regarded as one of balancing the budget rather than of assisting national recovery while the prosperity of India is conceived in terms of the visible balance of trade instead of regarding the balance of trade as an integral portion of national economic development. If Government want only to carry out even the policy of discriminating protection, they must reconcile themselves to the fall in imports which is a measure of success achieved in building up national industries.

Temporary Phenomenon.

India is finding it difficult to maintain her position in the world markets and its foreign trade is being adversely affected by economic nationalism on the one hand and Empire policies on the other.

The increase of exports that we have recently witnessed is not based on any stable or permanent basis, but is generally and authoritatively regarded to be a temporary phenomenon arising out of the military preparations in Europe.

Our Position Weakened.

In the sphere of trade, bilateral trade agreements between different countries are being entered into and this has, in some measure, weakened India's position in markets abroad, since while other countries have been prompt to enter into reciprocal or clearing arrangements, our Government have followed a policy of drift in this respect.

It is essential that the Government of India continually and fully advised by their Trade Commissioners abroad should remain actively in contact with the trend of economic activities and commercial regulations in other countries and should take suitable measures to meet the difficulties and restrictions in India's principal markets, apart from being in search of fresh markets

It is disappointing to note that although an agreement was arrived at between the United Kingdom, the United States of America and France in regard to the stabilisation of their currencies, our Government have persistently declined to review our currency position or revise the currency policy. The Reserve Bank of India Act in its preamble definitely laid down that in such circumstances our currency policy would be reviewed. A persistent demand was made therefor but in vain, though the situation in the country strongly calls for the same. I fail to see how, unless that is done (in addition to adequate retrenchment in expenditure) the Provinces will be able to carry on nation-building activities and to bring about a real economic uplift among the people at large

The Tragedy Of It.

I feel that the question of the economic uplift of the people including the rural population and the middle-classes is a fundamental one and should engage the serious attention of the Government as well as the public. I am afraid that in considering the economic condition of India, too exclusive an emphasis is often sought to be put on agricultural

(Continued on page 9 Col. 3.)

INDUSTRIES IN 1936

Mr. Khaitan's Review

Mr. D. P. Khaitan, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, at its annual meeting held at Delhi, today in the course of his speech, observed:—

The year under review is notable for the prevalence of cheap money and further progress has been witnessed in the industrial sphere. But the Indian commercial community is becoming increasingly apprehensive in regard to the Government's attitude about the protection and development of national industries as also about the provision of cheap transport.

Some of the recent actions of Government such as the non-inclusion of a single Indian in Railway Enquiry Committee, the extension of the contracts of the two company-managed railways which were about to expire and the exclusion of an Indian from the Railway Board, are I regret to say, definitely reactionary and contrary to the considered views and recommendations of expert committees appointed by the Government themselves and against the recommendations of the Central Legislature

The whole question of railway reorganization is not one of mere technical details but of the spirit underlying the administration which needs to be radically altered. Railways must accustom themselves to changed economic conditions and new forms of competition and must adjust their working expenses to their revenue and to the standard of living obtaining in the country.

Concerned Only With Imports

But the Government attitude towards the whole question of protection and development of Indian industries is even still more unsatisfactory. The whole tone of the Budget speech of the Finance Member, for instance, is one of primary concern for the encouragement of imports and regret at the fall in revenue owing to diminution of imports even if such imported commodities tend to compete against the products of protected industries. In the case of sugar industry, for instance, the Government, instead of feeling

AGA KHAN HOCKEY IN BOMBAY

Lahore Paraders who beat the Y. M. C. A. by 3 goals to 1 on Tuesday.

The Excelsior and the Malabar Star teams that played the finals of the Ramanujam Badminton Challenge Shield. Mr. K. M. Munshi presided, and Mrs. Munshi gave away the Shield to the Excelsior team.

CRISIS IN NAUCHANDI FAIR

500 Traders To Observe "Hartal"

MEERUT, April 7.

Never in the fifty years' history of 'Mela' had the 'Octroi' duty been levied on the goods exhibited at the fair.

The greatest crisis still continues in connection with Nauchandi Fair, the biggest fair held in Northern India, owing to about 500 traders deciding observing a 'hartal' as a protest against the action of Meerut Municipality in imposing "Octroi" duty on goods exhibited at the fair. The traders have decided to observe 'hartal' for three days, unless in the meanwhile the duty is withdrawn, they have decided not to bring goods to the 'Mela' fair.

Yesterday, the second day of the 'hartal', all the strikers placed their case in the hands of Congress Committee, when through its efforts of a tribunal of the District and Municipal Boards, representatives and others was formed.

After the best efforts reported, no compromise has yet been arrived at, and the 'hartal' still continues.—United Press.

"CONSTITUTION WILL BE SUCCESSFUL"

Punjab Governor's Assurance To Assembly

LAHORE, April 7.

We in this province believe that the new constitution can and will be worked successfully. But the ultimate test of success is the happiness of the people. I would ask that irrespective of party you also should keep the essential principles of good Government steadfastly in view so that we may bring to the people of the Punjab, unity, prosperity and contentment," said Sir Herbert Emerson addressing the Punjab Assembly for the first time.

A feature of his speech was the exposition of the Governor's constitutional position vis a vis the Ministry and His Excellency laid stress on the fact that even as ministers receive the fullest measure of confidence from him as Governor under the new constitution he was equally entitled to the Ministers' confidence.

This thread of confidence, said Sir Herbert Emerson, runs through the warp of the con... tion. At another place His Excellency said that none can give indefinite guarantees for the future. At some time or other circumstances may arise compelling the Governor to assume responsibilities which the Government of the day were unable or unwilling to bear but it would be his own constant endeavour and of his ministers to prevent such circumstances from arising.

Congress members and also Akalis and several independents were absent from the House.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story

We extremely regret that, owing to non-receipt of our parcel we are not able to continue publication of our popular feature "Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day". We hope to resume publication of this feature very soon.

Indian Iron & Steel Co's. Startling Move

SCHEME TO RAISE £10,00,000 DEBENTURES CREATES CONSTERNATION

Shareholders Protest Against Scheme Alleged To Be Contrary To Anticipations Raised

Considerable indignation has been aroused among the Shareholders of the Indian Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., by the scheme to be placed before an extraordinary general meeting of the Company on April 19 for the raising of new capital.

Under this scheme £10,00,000 is to be raised by Guaranteed Convertible Debentures; Rs. 200 lakhs by Cumulative Preference shares and Rs. 8,00 lakhs by Ordinary shares besides the First Mortgage Debentures to be issued, if necessary.

The whole amount of £10,00,000 is to be open for subscription only on the London Market. The Cumulative and Preference shares will find a market only to a limited extent in India while out of the Preference shares Rs. 50 lakhs worth are reserved for the Managing Agents and Rs. 30 lakhs for the brokers, Messrs. Place, Siddons and Gough.

In a letter to Messrs. Burn and Co., Calcutta, the Managing agents, Mr. Rangildas Varajdas Khandwala on behalf of himself and other shareholders writes:

The notice issued by the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited for convening an extraordinary general meeting of the Company on the 19th April, 1937, and the resolutions suggested to be passed at the said meeting require very serious consideration of the shareholders of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited.

The circular attached to the notice and addressed to the shareholders throws a flood of light on the plight in which the old shareholders of the Company are to be placed on account of the starting of the new Company in which the Indian Iron and Steel Company is expected to play a prominent part

Promise To Shareholders

It is regrettable to find that the management of the Indian Iron and Steel Company, who prior to December 1936 were heard to say that when the New Steel Company is started it was anticipated that the members of the Indian Iron and Steel Company will be given an opportunity of subscribing for shares in the new Company have not fulfilled the promise.

This assurance was repeated in the prospectus dated 2nd December 1936 by the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited under the caption "New Steel Works". In spite of this assurance, the circular which is issued and which will come up for consideration at the ensuing meeting of 19th proximo discloses that not only has the assurance been set at naught but the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited which had only recently commenced to prosper is being involved in risks, responsibilities and liabilities.

The circular discloses that the New Company is to have £10,00,000 worth of 4½ per cent Guaranteed Convertible Debentures all of which capital is to be open for subscription only in the London market. It further appears that the new Company is to have 5 per cent. free of tax cumulative preference shares of Rs. 2,00,00,000, and ordinary shares of Rs. 8,00,00,000 besides the First Mortage Debentures to be issued in case of necessity. Out of this authorised loan and share capital, it is now proposed to issue the whole of the Guaranteed Convertible Debentures of £10,00,000 in the London market.

This will give an opportunity to London capitalists to invest in 4½ p.c. Convertible Debentures at a time when they cannot find even 2½ per cent interest on Mortgages

It is ascertained by the promoters of the new Company that it is not possible to have the whole of this capital subscribed in India at this very rate? And if it is not so ascertained what is the justification for the Indian Iron and Steel Company shareholders who are mostly Indians to consent to this being allowed to be done and give undue advantage to foreign capitalists.

It is very apparent from the circular letter that the proposed New Steel Company will get at nominal rentals all land required for the purposes of the New Plant, Town Site, and Housing for workmen, and will also get on most advantageous terms all gases, electric current for power and lighting as also the other services like town facilities policing, sanitation, hospital facilities, etc. from the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited. What is the justification for the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited to give such advantageous terms and facilities to a new Company with foreign capital?

It is true that the cumulative preference shares and ordinary shares of the New Company are to find a market to a very limited extent in India. But it is to be remembered that only 1,20,000 cumulative preference of Rs. 100 each amounting to a capital of Rs. 1,20,00,000 and 25,00,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each amounting to a capital of Rs. 2,50,00,000 are to be issued apparently in India.

But the shareholders will here pause and consider as to what are they going to get out of this? Out of the preference shares, Rs. 50,00,000 worth of Preference shares are to go to the managing agents and Rs. 30,00,000 worth of them are to go to Messrs. Place Siddons and Gough, meaning thereby that 2/3 of the capital of preference shares is bound to go to those two Europeans concerns, whereas Indians or the shareholders of the Indian Iron and Steel Company are left to find these shares from the hands of these two magnates when they will be pleased to sell them in the market at higher rates.

Is that the advantage which the Managing Agents and Directors propose to give to the old shareholders who have patiently waited for 20 long years in order to be able to see that their capital is ultimately not lost? Why are not these shares reserved for the shareholders of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited, or for the Indian public? Why do the Managing Agents and the European commission agents want to have the benefit of the new concern over the heads of the shareholders to the Company? And yet imagine these benevolent firms charging very nice under-writing and over-riding commissions on the capital which they themselves are to take up over the heads of the old shareholders. Why is any under-writing and over-riding commission necessary to be given to these two firms if they are prepared to take up these attractive scrips at par value? that such efforts have failed, the shareholders will consider ten times before they consent to put huge advantageous profits in the pockets of Messrs. Burn and Co., and Messrs. Place Siddons and Gough.

Shocking Treatment

We have narrated above the conditions given by the Indian Iron and Steel Company to the New Steel Company in the shape of the several facilities, but the way in which the shareholders of the Indian Iron and Steel Company are treated in respect of the Convertible Mortgage Debentures is simply shocking.

In fact, the Company has to guarantee to the New Company the repayment of the Convertible Debentures, meaning thereby that the assets of the Old Company are being mortgaged with the London capitalists for the only reason that their investments are to find a very profitable bargain in India at the sacrifice of the shareholders of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited and of the Indian capital.

Why should the shareholders consent that their assets which have seen so many adverse times and have survived all shocks of the rise and fall in Iron trade, should be mortgaged in London, so long as the promoters of the

(Continued on page 4 Col. 4)

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